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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: July 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

JULY 1, 1947

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average	Indicated	Indicated	Average	Indicated	Indicated	Indicated
	1936-45	1946	July 1, 1947	1936-45	1946	June 1, 1947	July 1, 1947
Corn, all.....bu.	29.4	37.1	31.0	2,639,102	3,287,927	---	2,612,809
Wheat, all....."	15.6	17.2	19.4	890,306	1,155,715	1,409,893	1,435,551
Winter....."	16.1	18.0	20.0	653,893	873,893	1,093,071	1,092,122
All spring...."	14.4	15.1	17.7	236,413	281,822	1,316,822	343,429
Durum....."	13.1	14.6	17.3	31,847	35,836	---	48,018
Other spring.."	14.6	15.1	17.8	204,566	245,986	---	295,411
Oats....."	31.2	34.6	32.1	1,161,282	1,509,867	1,247,333	1,247,454
Barley....."	22.9	25.1	25.7	287,360	263,350	1,268,319	284,867
Rye....."	11.9	11.7	12.9	37,934	18,685	25,208	25,219
Flaxseed....."	8.5	9.4	9.4	25,030	22,962	---	38,374
Rice....."	47.4	45.6	46.5	58,220	71,520	---	75,485
Hay, all.....ton	1.30	1.36	1.39	94,490	100,860	---	103,182
Hay, wild....."	.87	.82	.96	10,975	11,530	---	13,428
Hay, alfalfa..."	2.11	2.20	2.29	30,840	31,817	---	33,434
Hay, clover and timothy 2/...."	1.31	1.41	1.38	27,242	34,330	---	33,198
Hay, lespedeza.."	1.03	1.13	1.08	5,267	7,182	---	6,870
Beans, dry edible 100 lb. bag	3/ 889	3/ 977	3/ 901	16,312	15,797	---	16,145
Peas, dry field. "	3/1,220	3/1,353	3/1,212	4,870	6,926	---	6,239
Potatoes.....bu.	131.6	184.5	160.6	376,122	475,969	---	351,674
Sweetpotatoes.."	87.2	98.3	95.8	64,200	66,807	---	61,897
Tobacco.....lb.	971	1,130	1,098	1,548,389	2,312,080	---	2,101,154
Sugarcane for sugar & seed..ton	20.6	19.5	20.9	6,049	5,997	---	6,702
Sugar beets...."	12.3	13.2	13.3	9,617	10,562	---	11,888
Hops.....lb.	1,191	1,306	1,339	40,742	53,171	---	53,282
Pasture.....pct.	4/ 82	4/ 85	4/ 91	---	---	---	---
Peanuts....."	4/ 76	4/ 78	4/ 78	---	---	---	---

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

CROP	Average 1936-45		1946		1947	
	Percent 5/	1,000 bushels	Percent 5/	1,000 bushels	Percent 5/	1,000 bushels
Corn for grain..	27.2	645,308	19.2	496,928	23.0	687,803
Oats.....	16.7	191,211	17.9	274,862	17.2	259,148
Wheat (old crop)	10.6	92,185	3.8	41,606	3.5	40,427
Soybeans.....	---	---	3.5	6,802	3.2	6,266

1/Based on prospective planted acreage reported in March. 2/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 3/Pounds. 4/Condition July 1. 5/Percent of previous year's crop.

CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1947
 (Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION (in thousands)					
	Average		1946		Indicated	
	1936-45				June 1, 1947	July 1, 1947
Apples, Com ¹ crop.....bu.	<u>1/</u>	112,896	<u>1/</u>	119,410	--	111,174
Peaches....."	<u>1/</u>	62,936	<u>1/</u>	86,643	89,183	88,056
Pears....."	<u>1/</u>	29,510		34,447	33,753	33,709
Grapes.....ton	<u>1/</u>	2,579		3,120	--	3,156
Cherries (12 States)....."	<u>1/</u>	159	<u>1/</u>	230	200	177
Apricots (3 States)....."	<u>1/</u>	232		339	210	210

CITRUS FRUITS 2/:

	Average	1944	1945	Indicated
	1935-44			1946
Oranges & Tangerines.....box	81,450	113,210	104,350	117,810
Grapefruit....."	40,083	52,180	63,450	61,410
Lemons....."	11,520	12,550	14,450	14,100

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1946	1947	Average	1946	1947
	1936-45			1936-45		
	Million pounds			Millions		
May.....	11,349	12,201	12,260	5,428	6,292	6,146
June.....	11,839	12,578	12,982	4,430	5,085	5,202
Jan.-June Incl.....	57,728	61,704	62,986	27,548	34,290	33,228

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

2/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

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CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1947
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	
	Average 1936-45	1946	harvest, 1947	Percent of 1946
Corn, all.....	90,083	88,718	84,331	95.1
Wheat, all.....	57,036	67,201	73,907	110.0
Winter.....	40,684	48,510	54,493	112.3
All spring.....	16,353	18,691	19,414	103.9
Durum.....	2,458	2,453	2,772	113.0
Other spring.....	13,895	16,238	16,642	102.5
Oats.....	37,101	43,648	38,853	89.0
Barley.....	12,407	10,477	11,082	105.8
Rye.....	3,164	1,598	1,953	122.2
Flaxseed.....	2,807	2,430	4,063	167.2
Rice.....	1,239	1,567	1,623	103.6
Sorghums (inc. sirup).....	13,394	13,838	11,316	81.8
Cotton 1/.....	24,517	18,190	21,389	117.6
Hay, all.....	72,373	74,352	74,331	100.0
Hay, wild.....	12,641	14,020	13,992	99.8
Hay, alfalfa.....	14,565	14,440	14,624	101.3
Hay, clover & timothy 2/...	20,732	24,276	24,013	98.9
Hay, lespedeza.....	5,067	6,380	6,342	99.4
Beans, dry edible.....	1,833	1,617	1,792	110.8
Peas, dry field.....	386	512	515	100.6
Soybeans 3/.....	10,391	11,494	12,748	110.9
Cowpeas 3/.....	2,925	1,216	1,122	92.3
Peanuts 3/.....	3,075	3,916	3,873	98.9
Potatoes.....	2,862	2,580	2,190	84.9
Sweetpotatoes.....	738	679	646	95.1
Tobacco.....	1,592	1,960	1,914	97.6
Sorgo for sirup.....	198	179	187	104.5
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.	293	308	320	104.0
Sugarcane for sirup.....	126	120	118	98.3
Sugar beets.....	781	802	891	111.1
Hops.....	34	41	40	97.8

1/Acreage in cultivation July 1.

2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

3/Grown alone for all purposes.

APPROVED:

N. E. Dodd

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1947

July 1, 1947

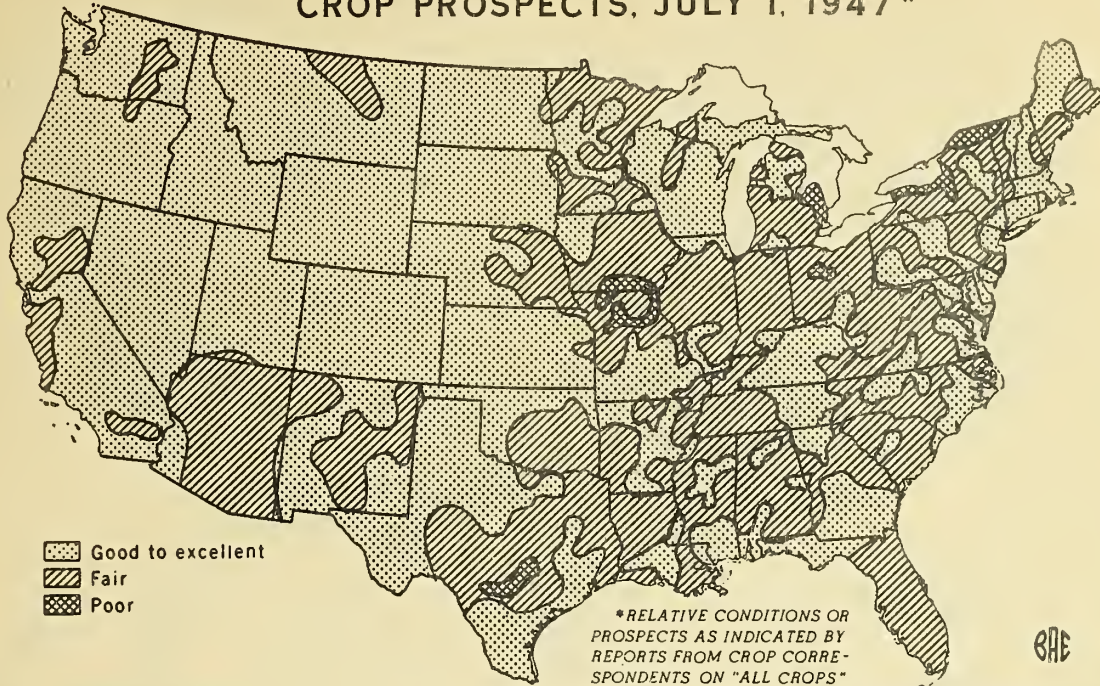
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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1947

Current crop prospects are surprisingly good, considering the adverse growing conditions which prevailed through mid-June. Farmers, faced with unseasonable weather most of the spring, still managed to plant a relatively large total crop acreage. When weather finally turned favorable after mid-June, progress in the fields was rapid. Corn finally planted was within 1.3 percent of the intended acreage, and with normal growing weather a production of 2.6 billion bushels is expected - about an average crop but only four-fifths of last year's record high. Record wheat and rice crops are in prospect, but food grains total only about average volume. Cotton acreage is more than one-sixth larger than in either of the past two years, which were the low points of this century. All-crop condition is reported near the average of the past 9 years, when production has been larger than in any other similar period of record. The total acreage of crops for harvest in 1947 is 0.5 percent larger than last year. While indicated yields of spring-sown crops are mostly below recent records, they are better than average. Current estimates indicate an aggregate production, only slightly below the very high wartime level. Prospects continue to improve as July weather to date has been favorable for growth and harvest.

Contributing heavily to the aggregate crop production in prospect for 1947 are a 1,436 million bushel wheat crop now being harvested; a 75-million bushel rice crop setting a new production record; rye production more than a third larger than the small 1946 total; and a buckwheat acreage likely to be relatively large. These add up to the greatest volume in our history of vitally needed food grains. Production of food grains includes a near-average corn crop in prospect; a larger than average oats crop now partly harvested; barley production larger than in any of the past 3 years and only slightly below average; and probably the smallest sorghum grain crop since 1939. Considering farm stocks of old grains, the food grain supply per animal unit is likely to be as large as the average of the

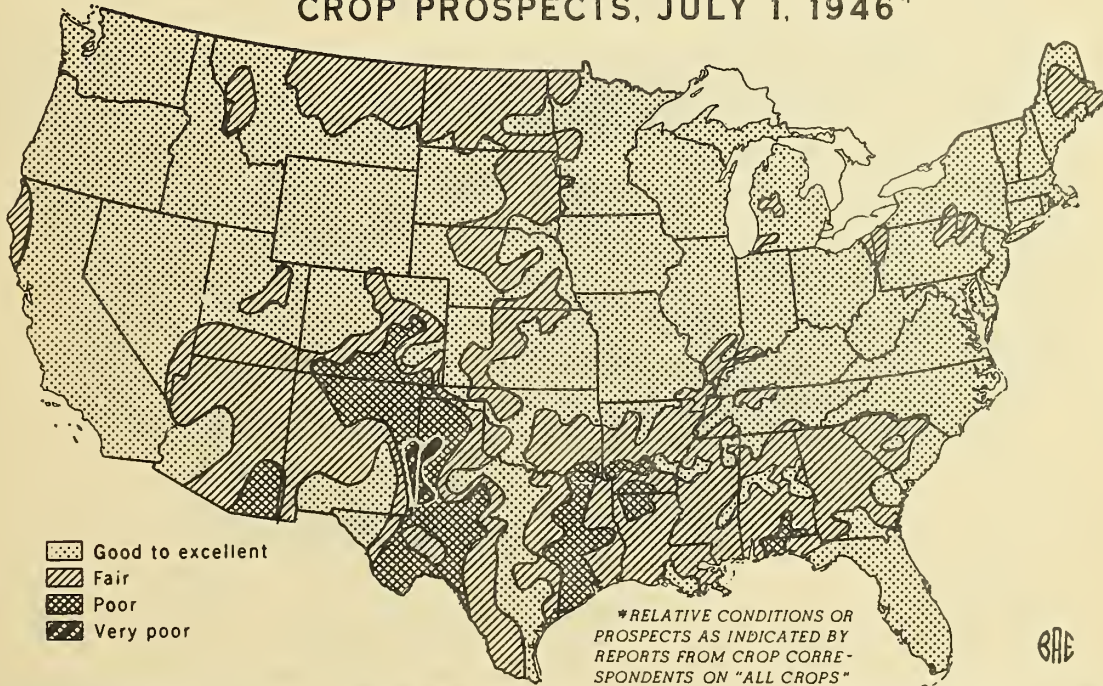
CROP PROSPECTS, JULY 1, 1947*



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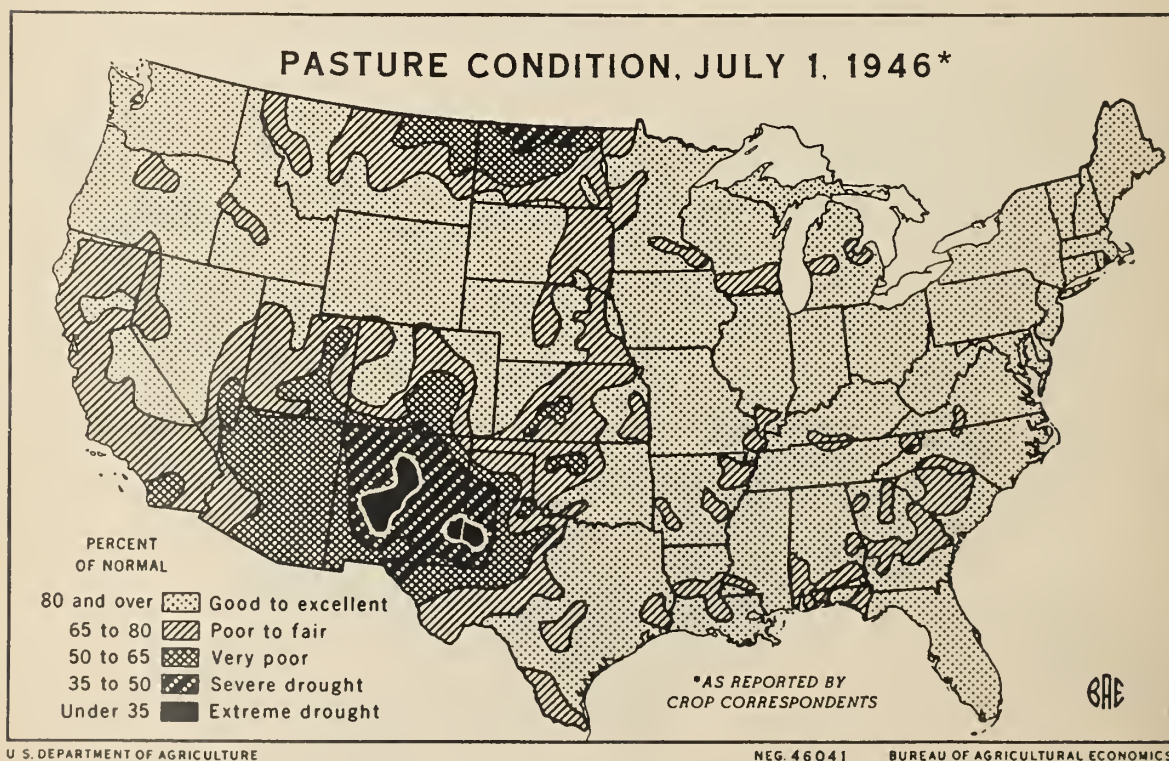
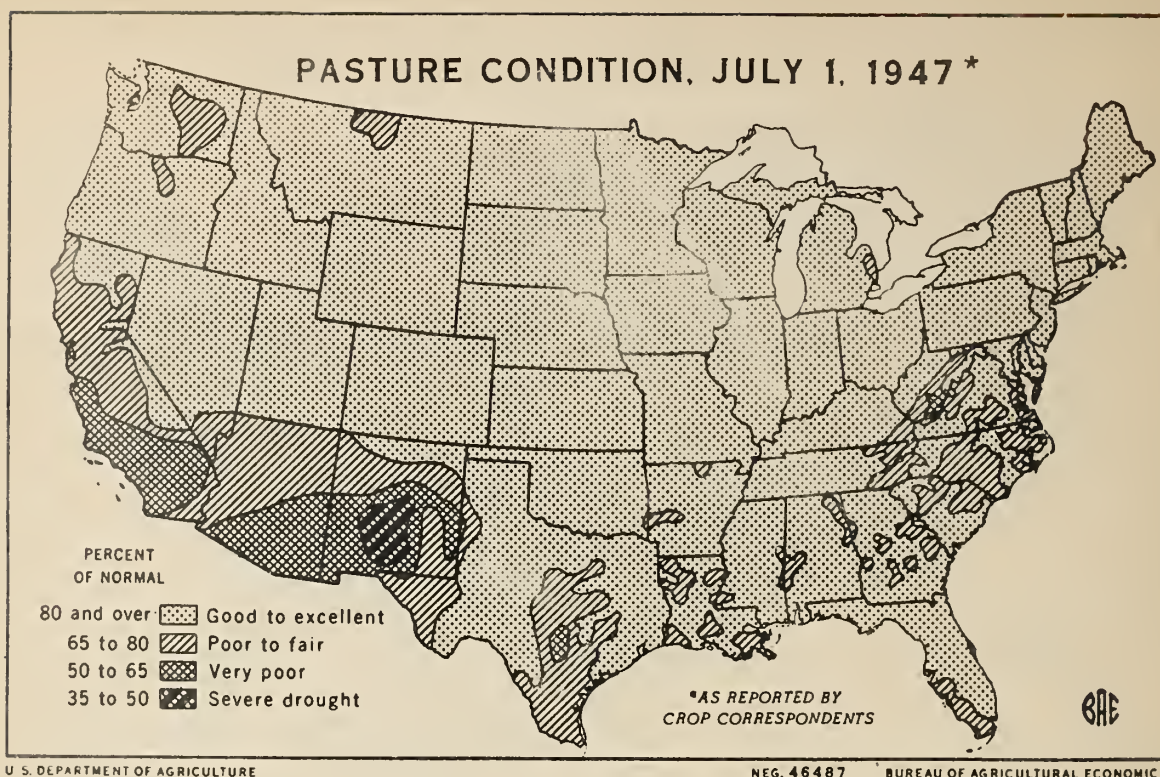
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CROP PROSPECTS, JULY 1, 1946*



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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past 10 years. Hay supply per animal unit may be the largest ever. The oilseeds - flaxseed, soybeans and peanuts - each will approach the wartime acreage peaks of 1942 and 1943. Production of flaxseed will be third largest of record, exceeded only in 1942 and 1943. Tobacco acreage is slightly less than last year and production is expected to be second only to that in 1946. Only three-fourths as many potatoes as in 1946 will be produced. Sweetpotato acreage and production continue downward. Dry beans and peas have larger acreages than last year and outturns will be near average for beans, far above for peas. Large crops of citrus, peaches, pears and grapes are in prospect. Pastures and ranges are in excellent condition and grazing is furnishing a heavy proportion of livestock feed.

Harvested acreages indicated on July 1 for 52 principal crops amount to over 347 million acres. This is about 0.5 percent more than both last year, and the 1942-46 average. Except for 1943 and 1944 it exceeds the comparable total for every year since 1932. The 52 crops are planted or growing on about 357½ million acres. The acreage loss is thus indicated at only 10 million acres, more than in 1946 but less than any other year in the last 15.

Current estimates of planted acreages, for the 17 crops included in the Prospective Plantings report, fall short by over 4.6 million acres, or 1½ percent, of the total prospective plantings reported in March. Shifts between crops are more significant than usual. Particularly significant in this connection is the larger than expected acreage of winter wheat and rye for harvest, which accounts for nearly half of the difference between the March intentions and current estimates of actual plantings. Also cotton acreage is 3.2 million acres larger than in 1946. These two shifts have been important factors in limiting the acreage available for sorghums in the Southwest. The planted acreage of sorghums is about 1.2 million acres below the Intentions estimate. The planted acreage of oats falls nearly 4 million acres, about 8½ percent, below that intended, chiefly in the North Central region where three-fourths of the oats acreage lies. Corn acreage is nearly 1.2 million acres below that intended, chiefly in Iowa and adjacent parts of Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. On the other hand, spring wheat acreage is 838,000 acres above the March estimate, chiefly due to heavy seedings in the strip of northern States from Washington to North and South Dakota. Part of this is at the expense of flax acreage, which is 176,000 acres below that planned, largely in North Dakota and Montana. Barley acreage exceeds intentions by more than a half million acres, especially in North Dakota and California, the leading barley States. Part of the decrease in corn acreage is made up in soybeans, which increased more than a half million acres above the March estimate. Other changes were slight acreage decreases in potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry peas, dry beans, and sugar beets, and increases in rice, tobacco, peanuts, and cowpeas. The hay acreage is virtually the same as estimated in March. Since part of the computed difference in acreage has now been planted to cotton or will be sown to catch crops, such as buckwheat or millet, it is likely that less than a million acres of it may remain uncropped, mostly where flood waters have made fields unworkable until too late. The flooded crop acreage, while serious locally, is a relatively small portion of the total.

Several factors helped farmers overcome almost unprecedented obstacles this spring. The farm labor situation and the supply of farm machinery and repair parts both improved. Producers were spurred on by heavy demands, both domestic and foreign, for food, feed and oilseeds. These demands were reflected in prices which, despite heavily increased costs of production, were incentives to farmers' best efforts. So they took advantage of every break in the adverse spring weather, worked their machines in fields around the clock when practicable and by July 1 were getting the planting done.

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As early as April it was apparent that while fall-sown crops would prosper, spring work might be delayed by unfavorable weather. Rains and cool, cloudy weather that prevented fields from drying out retarded seeding of spring grains in much of the Corn Belt, but in the northwestern part of that region and westward the weather was favorable. The shifts in acreages of the various crops have resulted chiefly from this weather situation. While there is an increased need for hay resulting from extended feeding and depletion of stocks because of the late cold spring, excellent prospective yields tend to hold down the acreage required to produce the tonnage. The differentials in income per acre as between oats and wheat or barley, or comparative risks, as between flax and wheat in some areas, often affected planting decisions. Uncertainty as to the supply of itinerant labor and availability of family labor probably were factors in the shift between crops with high labor requirements.

Favorable growing conditions during the last week of June and first week of July have improved prospects for spring-sown crops which were only poor to fair over most of the main crop area. Throughout the spring, conditions were mostly favorable in the northern States of the Western and Mountain regions and the northwestern corner of the North Central region. A large southwestern area centering in Arizona and extending into all adjoining States, remains critically dry and has a short supply of irrigation water, particularly on projects depending upon stream run-off rather than reservoirs. The South has received ample, often excessive rain and progress of crops is slightly delayed. But in the important crop area from eastern Nebraska and Kansas eastward, through the Ohio Valley and Lake States to the Atlantic, rainfall was excessive to mid-June, with temperatures well below normal. Since mid-June sunshiny weather in most areas and rains in dry areas of Virginia, North Carolina and other portions in the South have balanced the situation nicely; the outcome of the season now depends chiefly upon having warm, sunshiny weather during July.

Spring work has progressed under great difficulties in the area east of the Rockies. In the Pacific Northwest spring was early, in the Mountain States about normal, in the Upper Missouri Valley nearly normal. In these areas progress of spring work and seeding was satisfactory. Some delays occurred in the South, but these have been mostly overcome. Providentially, in the northeastern quarter of the country farmers had taken advantage of favorable fall weather to get ahead with fall plowing. Thus some seeding was possible before the rains interfered. But most acreage could be worked only intermittently and preparation of seedbeds and plantings was delayed from 1 to 4 weeks. During the latter part of June and early July more favorable weather has permitted rapid progress in planting and development of crops. But planting on some cropland was delayed so long that no desirable crop would have a reasonable chance to mature. Conditions have continued favorable for harvesting wheat in the Great Plains as far north as Northern Kansas. The delay in planting has caused a work jam on many farms, with small grains and hay at the harvest stage at the same time the bulk of cultivating must be done.

All-crop prospects, as reported in the aggregate by farmer-reporters for the country as a whole, are nearly up to the average reported for July 1 of the past 9 years. In that period have been at least 5 years of exceptionally good production and none very poor. The East North Central region reports prospects considerably below average, with the North Atlantic region also relatively low. But the West North Central region reports average prospects as those in the westernmost 4 States offset the poorer outlook in Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. Throughout the South the all-crop outlook is well above average. And the West, despite the drought in New Mexico, Arizona and most of California is in promising condition.

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The volume of total production, as estimated July 1 is 3.6 points lower than the record set last year, but is still 22.5 points above the 1923-32 average. If attained, this would be 1 point above the average for the 1942-46 period, the best 5 years in American history. A new record tonnage of the food grains -- wheat, rice, rye and buckwheat -- aids greatly in reaching this relatively high level. The contribution of feed grains is smaller than in several recent years. For while corn crops of the past 5 years have averaged 3,058 million bushels, the prospective 1947 crop is only 2,613 million; and while oats production averaged 1,335 million bushels in the past 5 years, the current estimate for 1947 is only 1,247 million. Barley in the 1942-46 period averaged 312 million bushels but the current estimate is only 285 million. But stocks of old corn and oats are relatively large to bolster the supply. The number of grain-consuming animal units is declining, with decreases in cattle likely to more than offset hog increases. Thus the supply per animal unit, while well below the record quantity last season, is likely to be larger than in 5 of the past 10 good crop years.

Much corn has been planted later than usual and as in 1945 may be susceptible to early frost damage and possibly produce "soft corn". This hazard is being reduced, however, by good growing weather in July. Winter wheat has had favorable growing conditions throughout the season. Harvest started about 2 weeks later than last year in southernmost sections and the usual northward progress has been more rapid than usual. This has resulted in unusual demands upon harvesting machinery and transportation facilities in the Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas wheat areas which may be still further increased as harvest moves toward the spring wheat area. Spring sown oats are late in many areas and face the hazard of hot weather at filling time, but barley is grown chiefly in areas where this danger is not so likely.

Hay supplies, consisting of production of about 103 million tons now being harvested and stocks of 16 million tons are likely to be the most abundant on record per animal unit. Some of the crop suffered in quality because of freeze damage in May, alfalfa weevils in the west, rains at harvest time and overmaturity while awaiting haying weather. Second cuttings of wild hay are anticipated in some Great Plains areas. Pasture condition is uniformly good, outside the Southwestern dry area, and equaling that of July 1, 1942, is better than on any other July 1 in 20 years. Because of the lush grass and high prices of feeds, pastures were being heavily utilized and were contributing more than the usual proportion to livestock maintenance and production. Range pastures are in the best condition since 1942, despite the dry areas in Central Texas and the strip across New Mexico and California. Cattle and sheep, except in these dry areas, are in excellent condition.

Production of almost 13 billion pounds of milk in June tops the volume for any previous month. Although numbers of milk cows continued the decline from the high point in 1941, the flow per cow in June was substantially larger than in any other month in the 23 years of record. A relatively high proportion of cows in herds were being milked. Egg production per layer in June was highest on record for the month and despite a 1 percent decrease in number of layers total production was higher than in June 1946. In the first half of 1947 more than 33 billion eggs were laid, about 3 percent less than in the first half of 1946. Ration costs continued upward to a new high mark, but the egg-feed price relationship became more favorable as egg prices increased seasonally.

Sugar production based upon indicated production of sugar beets and sugarcane in this country and normal factory recovery may be about 2.3 million tons (raw equivalent). This would be about one-fifth larger than either production last year or the average.

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Prospective deciduous fruit production is only 4 percent less than last year's record total. Apples will be only slightly less than the 10-year average despite a short crop in the Appalachian area. A record peach crop is indicated for the fourth year in succession. Grapes are forecast at a record and pears a near record. Cherry prospects declined sharply since June 1, and production is almost a fourth below last year. Plum production is nearly a fifth below last year but above average. Apricots are almost two-fifths less than last year and about a tenth below average. Except for lemons, Valencia oranges and summer grapefruit in California, practically all citrus fruit has been harvested. Production of walnuts, almonds and filberts in the Pacific Coast States is forecast 8 percent less than last year's record but 30 percent above average.

Aggregate production of summer-season commercial truck crops is estimated at 2,732,000 tons--4 percent below last year, but 20 percent above the 1936-45 average. Although all summer crops except lima beans, cantaloups, sweet corn, eggplant, green peas, and watermelons will be lighter this year than last, only beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery and green peas are expected to fall below average. Carrots, onions, Honey Dew melons, and cabbage show reductions from last year ranging from 22 percent for cabbage to 31 percent for carrots. Reductions of more than 10 percent also are shown for cauliflower, celery, and spinach. The acreage devoted to summer crops is about 7 percent less than a year ago. Preliminary estimates indicate that the acreage of cabbage for harvest this fall will be about 15 percent below last year and 3 percent below average.

The total acreage planted to the 11 processing vegetables for this season, though 6 percent less than in 1946, still exceeds 2 million acres. This is the sixth consecutive year in which the aggregate acreage has been above that level. The reduction in acreage of tomatoes for processing is about 3 percent, and for sweet corn about 1 percent, but for others of these crops, except lima beans, the reductions are sharper. The lima bean acreage is record high. Indicated 1947 production of 403,100 tons of green peas for processing is about 22 percent below the record 1946 tonnage. The 192,300 tons of snap beans in prospect for processing this year is 8 percent less than last year's total.

CORN: The Nation's 1947 corn crop is estimated at slightly over 2.6 billion bushels. Such a production seems small measured by the 3.3 billion-bushel crop of last year and the 3-billion bushel crops which have been the general rule since 1942, but it is about equal to the 1936-45 average. The 2,612,809,000 bushels indicated by July 1 prospects is just a little under the 10-year average of 2,639,102,000 bushels. The indicated yield per acre of 31.0 bushels is 6.1 bushels lower than last year, but 1.6 bushels above the average. The 84.3 million acres for harvest is down 4.9 percent from 1946, and 6.4 percent below average.

With one of the most adverse planting seasons of record -- cool, wet and cloudy in the Corn Belt -- it is remarkable that farmers were able to plant all but 1.3 percent of the acreage planned in March. Power machinery which can operate around the clock enabled farmers to plant swiftly when the ground could be worked. Hybrid seed, because of its high viability, resulted in better stands than could have been expected under similar conditions with open-pollinated varieties. Many farmers made late plantings with short season hybrids trying to make up for the late season. Power cultivators made it possible for farmers to clean out fields in a hurry once the ground

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dried out enough. After warm dry weather over much of the Corn Belt during the last week of June, corn on July 1 was growing rapidly with good color. Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota, often dry at this time of the year, had an ample supply of soil moisture. In practically all parts of the Corn Belt cultivators have been over the fields at least once. While the late-planted corn is of course subject to fall frost damage, a considerable portion of the Corn Belt acreage was planted at or near usual planting dates. Planting started at the usual beginning dates but extended into July -- 2 to 4 weeks later than usual. Iowa for example had a third of the acreage planted by May 15, compared with 57 percent in 1946, 29 percent in 1945 and 25 percent in 1944. By June 1, 85 percent had been planted compared with 98 percent in 1946, 81 percent in 1945 and 64 percent in 1944. By June 15, all but about 3 percent had been planted.

By June 1 Illinois plantings were 55 percent completed compared with 60 percent in 1946 and 70 percent usually. Nebraska planting was 85 percent finished by June 1, compared with 95 a year earlier. By June 15 planting was 93 percent complete. Plantings in Indiana, Ohio and Michigan were also greatly delayed and by June 1 these States had in only one-third, 15 percent and 10 percent, respectively. Sixty percent of Indiana's corn was planted between June 10 - 25, the remainder during the last week of the month. Minnesota plantings were 2 to 3 weeks late and the crop was also planted a little late in Wisconsin and South Dakota but in all 3 States corn was growing rapidly on July 1. Late planted corn usually matures in a shorter length of time than that planted at the usual time but this year it is extremely doubtful that much of the late crop in the Corn Belt can catch up before frost. The hazard from frost damage seems greatest in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. Should frost hold off 2 weeks later than average, then all but a small part of the crop would escape serious damage.

As a result of the adverse season to date yield per acre prospects in the Corn Belt are the lowest in several years, and where corn is latest and stands poorest is considerably below average. The indicated yield per harvested acre in Iowa is down a third from last year and a fifth below average. In Ohio and Indiana prospective yields are also below average. Yield prospects in Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin are near average while in Missouri, South Dakota and Nebraska they are considerably above average.

In the North Atlantic States planting continued to mid-June in New York, to July 1 in Pennsylvania, and into July in New Jersey for silage purposes. Throughout the area farmers planted a considerable acreage to short season varieties but a larger acreage than usual is expected to go into the silos. During the last week of June the crop made rapid improvement.

Prospects in the South Atlantic and South Central States, where 30 percent of the Nation's 1947 corn acreage is growing, are the best in years. Yield per acre prospects in most of these States are considerably above average. Much corn in South Carolina, Arkansas and Oklahoma is in tassel. Yield per acre prospects in the West are slightly below those of a year ago but still above average in most States. Most dry land areas have ample moisture for current needs.

After recurring delays from wet weather, farmers finally got 86.4 million acres of corn planted. They planted 90 million acres last year. The average is 92.9 million acres. In March they intended to plant 87.6 million acres, the smallest acreage in over 50 years. A large part of the oats and barley acreage that could not be seeded because of wet weather would have been planted to corn had not the wet weather which kept farmers from seeding these grains continued through the corn planting season. Delays were most frequent in the East North Central States, Pennsylvania and New York, and it is there the greatest reduction from March plans occurred.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1947

July 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

The North Central States planned to plant 57.7 million acres compared with 59.5 million acres in 1946 but ended the planting season with only 56.7 million. This, however, is still 700,000 acres above average. Iowa, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan fell shortest of intentions, but Illinois and South Dakota planted more than intended. Other States of the group show either small decreases or no change. In Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Nebraska and Kansas possibly a half million acres was drowned out.

In the Northeast, time finally ran out for New York and New Jersey farmers so they stopped planting with a reduction in corn acreage of 8 percent from last year compared with only 3 percent less intended in March. Pennsylvania farmers planned no change in corn acreage from last year, but failed by one percent to carry out their intentions. In the South Atlantic States planting was delayed by cool and dry weather which interfered with seed bed preparation, but farmers finally planted an acreage slightly larger than last year.

Farmers in the South Central States expected to plant 16.5 million acres but got in only 16.3 million. The Western States were able to plant the acreage planned, a decrease of 6 percent from last year and over a third below average.

With abandonment of 2.4 percent in prospect at this time, indications are that 84.3 million acres, 4.4 million less than last year and 5.8 million acres less than average, will be harvested this year. Abandonment last year was 1.5 percent compared with the average of 3.0 percent.

Stocks of corn on farms in the United States July 1, 1947 were larger than at the same time a year ago. Current corn stocks are estimated at 687,803,000 bushels for the country as a whole, 38 percent more than the 496,928,000 bushels on farms July 1, 1946, and 7 percent above the average of 645,308,000 bushels. This year's increase in farm stocks of corn is due primarily to the largest corn crop of record in 1946.

July 1 stocks of 569,001,000 bushels of corn in the North Central States amount to 83 percent of the United States total. Stocks on farms in these States are 48 percent above July 1 stocks last year and 5 percent above average. In the South Atlantic and western States corn stocks on farms are less than a year ago while stocks in North Atlantic and South Central States are above those of July 1, 1946.

Disappearance of corn from farms since April 1 this year amounted to 606,906,000 bushels, compared with a disappearance of 535,928,000 bushels during the corresponding period of 1946 and the average of 452,204,000 bushels.

WHEAT: The indicated 1947 production of wheat is 1,435,551,000 bushels, the largest U. S. wheat crop on record. It is 24 percent above last year's 1,156 million bushel crop and is 61 percent above the 10-year average of 890 million bushels. The July 1 indicated production is 25 million bushels above the June 1 forecast, as prospects improved in the northern Plains spring wheat area and in the Pacific Northwest. Weather was very favorable for harvesting the crop in the southern Plains area.

The indicated winter wheat production of 1,092,122,000 bushels exceeds last year's record crop of 874 million bushels and the 10-year average of 654 million bushels.

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Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Washington, D. C.

as of
July 1, 1947

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Record winter wheat crops are being harvested in 5 Plains States, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma and Colorado. Winter wheat harvesting is continuing in the Southwest with minimum weather interruption and with yields generally equalling those anticipated a month ago. The late May freeze damaged early varieties and early maturing fields in north-central Kansas and parts of Nebraska. Rains beginning in late May improved wheat yield prospects in Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Yield prospects in parts of the winter wheat sections of the northcentral States east of the Missouri River are slightly lower than a month ago because of heavy rains and flooding of lowlands.

Production of spring wheat, estimated at 343,429,000 bushels is the largest in the 28 years of record. This year's crop is expected to be the largest of record in both North and South Dakota. Harvested acreage will be about 4 percent greater than last year, and yield per acre 2.6 bushels above last year.

Durum wheat production of 48,018,000 bushels is 34 percent greater than last year and acreage for harvest 13 percent greater than both last year and the average. Yield per acre of this crop, at 17.3 bushels, compares with 14.6 bushels in 1946 and the average of 13.1 bushels. Other spring wheat production of 295,411,000 bushels is 20 percent greater than last year and 44 percent above the 10-year average. Yield of other spring wheat at 17.8 bushels per harvested acre compares with 15.1 bushels in 1946 and 14.6 bushels the average. The better-than-average yields expected for the spring wheats this year are a result primarily of quite satisfactory moisture conditions, particularly in North Dakota. Although spring wheat is late it is developing rapidly.

The 73,907,000 acres of all wheat indicated for harvest in 1947 is the largest acreage of record. It tops the 73.7 million acre record that has stood since 1919 and is 10 percent more than the 67,201,000 acres harvested last year. Larger acreages than last year are indicated for nearly all producing States. This year's record acreage, however, is due largely to the expanded acreage in two areas: the central and southern Great Plains area where an unusually favorable moisture situation for seeding last fall was followed by very low winter loss, and the Pacific Northwest. The acreage in the soft wheat area east of the Missouri River is substantially above last year. The wheat acreage in the North Central area is not as large as the 1919 peak. Winter wheat acreage is now estimated at 54,493,000 acres for harvest, the largest on record, and the only year except 1919 to exceed 50 million acres. Important wheat States of the Great Plains and western area with record winter wheat acreage for harvest are Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico and Idaho. Moreover, the 1947 winter wheat area of 32½ million acres in those 6 States is 15 percent above last year, and is 60 percent of the Nation's winter wheat acreage.

Moisture conditions were favorable last fall for timely completion of seeding, good stands and excellent fall growth. Winter loss was unusually low, with only 4.3 percent indicated abandonment and diversion, compared with 7.1 percent last year--itself a low abandonment year--and the 10-year average of 14 percent. The only exception to the general rule of lower abandonment was the loss of 31 percent in Montana caused by ice formation during the winter.

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The very dry spell that threatened to lower the crop in the Pacific Northwest was averted by timely rains in late May and June.

Acres of all spring wheat for harvest is estimated at 19,414,000 acres, 3.9 percent more than last year. Other spring wheat acreage, at 16,642,000 acres, is 2.5 percent more than last year. Durum wheat, at 2,772,000 acres for harvest, is 13 percent greater than the area harvested in 1946. The gain from last year in other spring wheat acreage for harvest came primarily in the Pacific Northwest where large increases occurred in Montana and Washington. Declines of 4 percent in North Dakota and 18 percent in Minnesota were partially offset by increases in most of the other North Central States but a decline of 3.5 percent is indicated for the entire area. A late spring was the primary cause for the smaller acreages in the North Central States while increases in the Northwest were due primarily to reseeded of abandoned winter wheat acreage to spring wheat in Montana and a return to more nearly the usual acreage of spring wheat in Washington. Loss of spring wheat acreage from all causes is expected to be about usual for recent years and is estimated at 1.8 percent for durum wheat, 3.8 percent for other spring and 3.5 percent for all spring wheat.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old wheat on farms July 1, 1947 are estimated at 40,427,000 bushels, --- the lowest since 1937 and less than half the July 1 average. Old crop wheat remaining on farms represents only 3.5 percent of production in the preceding year, compared with 3.8 percent on July 1, 1946 and the average of 10.6 percent. Farmers have reduced their farm holdings of old wheat to nominal quantities in most States. In Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, where harvest of the new crop was underway on July 1, the farm carryover of old crop wheat was only 1.0, 1.0 and 0.5 percent respectively of last year's production. A little more than half the present farm stocks of old crop wheat is in the 4 States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana. The heaviest movement from farms occurred prior to April 1, and disappearance since April 1, of 99,428,000 bushels was only slightly greater than average.

Production of wheat by classes in 1947, with 1946 in parenthesis for comparison, is indicated as follows (in bushels): hard red winter 760,535,000 (581,832,000), soft red winter 236,281,000 (196,947,000), hard red spring 256,701,000 (214,361,000), durum 48,680,000 (36,317,000) and white wheat 133,354,000 (126,258,000).

OATS: July 1 prospects point to an oats crop of 1,247,454 bushels. This is 17 percent less than the 1,509,867,000 bushels produced in 1946 but is 7 percent more than the 10-year average. The prospective yield of 32.1 bushels per acre is 2.5 bushels below last year's yield of 34.6 bushels but is nearly one bushel above average. Unfavorable weather during April and May delayed plantings and prevented growers from seeding their intended acreage throughout most of the heavy producing North Central area.

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The estimate of 38,853,000 acres for harvest is 11 percent below the record of 43,648,000 acres harvested in 1946 but is 4.7 percent above the 10-year average of 37,101,000 acres. Indicated production of 1,001 million bushels of oats in the principal producing North Central region is about 250 million bushels below the 1946 harvest. Due to unfavorable spring weather, growers seeded only 88 percent of the 1946 acreage. The acreage for harvest in this region is about 13 percent below the acreage harvested in 1946 and yields are expected to be below those of a year ago in all these States except Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. Considerably lower yields than last year are expected in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Missouri. Although harvest is under way in some areas, delayed plantings will result in a later harvest than usual. Wet fields also are interfering with harvest of early varieties in some areas. If the present favorable conditions continue through July reasonably good quality grain will be harvested in most areas while adverse conditions would lower quality and yields, particularly of late plantings.

Estimated oats production in the North Atlantic States of 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels is 47 percent less than the 69 million bushels harvested last year. Although unfavorable weather has prevailed throughout this region, drastic reductions in both acreage for harvest and yields are expected in Pennsylvania and New York, which usually produce about 90 percent of the crop in this region.

In the South Atlantic region acreage planted in some States is smaller than intended, but the acreage for harvest is expected to be about 3 percent larger than last year for the entire region. Estimated production of 54 million bushels is about 4 million bushels below that of last year, primarily because of a smaller acreage in Virginia and slightly lower yields than last year elsewhere. Harvest is near completion in most of these States.

Estimated production in the South Central States of 101 million bushels is about 3 million bushels above the 1946 harvest. Acreage for harvest is above that of last year in all States in this region except in Kentucky and Texas which show acreage reductions. Winter kill reduced the acreage for harvest in Texas 10 percent from last year.

Oats production in the western States is expected to amount to about 55 million bushels this year compared with 53 million bushels in 1946. Acreage for harvest is indicated to be above that of a year ago in all States in this region except Wyoming and California where slight reductions are reported. All States expect to harvest higher yields than a year ago except Arizona, Washington, Idaho, Nevada and California. The Nation's acreage seeded to oats amounts to 42,689,000 acres which is about 9 percent below March intentions and compares with 47,048,000 acres in 1946 and the 10-year average of 41,669,000 acres.

Stocks of Oats on farms on July 1 are estimated at 259,148,000 bushels, a decrease of 6 percent from the record high of July 1, 1946, but 36 percent greater than the 1936-45 average.

Farm stocks are considerably smaller than a year ago in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Nebraska shows little change while farm stocks in most of the other major producing States are up significantly from July 1, 1946. Disappearance of oats from farms since April 1 amounted to 277,639,000 bushels. This April-June disappearance has been exceeded only in 1946 when the total reached 296,510,000 bushels.

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BARLEY: A barley crop of 284,867,000 bushels is in prospect, 8 percent larger than the 1946 crop and about 1 percent less than average. The prospective yield of 25.7 bushels per acre is only slightly higher than a year earlier but nearly 3 bushels above average.

The total acreage seeded to barley this year is estimated to be 12,268,000 acres, nearly 6 percent larger than last year and 5 percent above the March intentions acreage. The seeded acreage in North Dakota, the most important barley State, is 10 percent greater than a year ago and 21 percent above average. The North Central States as a group, of which North Dakota is a part, planted 7 percent more acreage than a year earlier. In the Western States seeded acreage is nearly 5 percent greater than 1946 and almost 27 percent above average.

The estimated acreage for harvest as grain this year is 11,082,000 acres, nearly 6 percent more than last year but 11 percent less than average. About 10 percent of the seeded acreage will be abandoned or diverted to uses other than for grain, which is about the same as the preceding year.

Unfavorable weather during the spring planting period caused serious delays throughout many of the spring grain areas. By the time planting operations could be resumed the season was so far advanced that many farmers elected to shift to barley which requires a somewhat shorter growing season than other spring crops. Also, there is a strong demand for barley as a feed grain and for malting purposes. Furthermore farm stocks of barley on July 1 were at the lowest level since 1938.

Farm stocks of barley on July 1 are estimated at only 30 million bushels compared with 37,085,000 bushels on June 1. These stocks represent the smallest carryover in 9 years. The high point of 81 million bushels was set on July 1, 1943, but since then year-end stocks have steadily diminished.

RYE: Production of rye in 1947 is estimated at 25,219,000 bushels, about 35 percent above last year's 19 million bushels, but a little less than two-thirds of the 10-year average of 38 million bushels. The increased production this year compared to last is due to larger acreage for harvest and higher yields per acre.

The acreage for harvest as grain is estimated at 1,953,000 acres, about 22 percent more than the 1,598,000 acres harvested last year but 38 percent below the 10-year average of 3,164,000 acres.

Of the total acreage planted to rye for all purposes, 55 percent will be harvested for grain compared with 47 percent last year and the 10-year average of 53 percent. The increase this year in the percentage of rye acreage for harvest as grain is due largely to the increase in acreage planted last fall in the area including Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska. Furthermore, weather delayed and prevented the plowing under of some rye intended for green manure. Most of the acreage not harvested for grain is used for hay, pasture, or is plowed under as a green manure crop. The favorable price situation for rye in areas where the crop came through the winter in good condition was also a factor in increasing the acreage left for harvest as grain.

The indicated yield of 12.9 bushels per acre this year is about a bushel more than either the 1946 yield or the average. June weather was favorable for rye and the crop continues to make generally good progress except in large areas of South Dakota, Colorado and Nebraska, where the freeze of May 28 and 29 caused severe injury. As the crop approaches maturity in these 3 States it

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appears that the decline in prospective production in this area where the frost damage occurred, may exceed a million bushels. Some damage to the crop in Kansas was offset by better than average growing condition throughout the State. Yield per acre prospects improved from a month earlier in North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Montana, and Utah, where the moisture situation and June temperature were generally favorable. The rains beginning in late May in Washington and Oregon improved rye prospects in the Pacific Northwest where deficient precipitation in April and early May seriously threatened the crop.

Farm stocks of rye on July 1 are estimated at only 600,000 bushels, compared with 852,000 on June 1. These are the smallest carryover stocks on record and only little more than half stocks on July 1, 1946. Year-end stocks have declined steadily and sharply from the peak of 15,300,000 bushels on July 1, 1943.

RICE: A record rice crop of 75,485,000 bushels is in prospect. This bumper crop would exceed by almost 4 million bushels the previous record production of 1946. Relatively high yields per acre are anticipated on a new record acreage for harvest. The indicated yield of 46.5 bushels per acre is .9 bushels above the 45.6 bushels harvested last year and, if it materializes, will be the same as 1944 but otherwise the highest since 1940. Conditions to July 1 were generally favorable for rice in all four producing States.

The estimated 1,636,000 acres seeded to rice is the largest in the Nation's history. This exceeds the previous record of 1,584,000 acres seeded in 1946 by 3.3 percent. All of the acreage expansion occurred in the Southern rice area (Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas), aggregating a 5.3 percent increase over the acreage seeded in that area last year. Arkansas rice growers seeded 9 percent more acreage than a year ago and also exceeded earlier intentions. Growers in Texas also exceeded their intentions and seeded 7 percent more acreage than last year. Adverse weather conditions in Louisiana during the planting season prevented growers from carrying out their full intentions but they increased their acreage 2 percent over a year ago. In California, the shortage of water for irrigating rice in the Sacramento Valley plus a shift from rice to other crops in the Imperial Valley caused a 7 percent decrease in the acreage seeded to rice compared with last year.

The estimated acreage for harvest, totalling 1,623,000 acres for the four rice producing States, is also a new record. This will exceed the 1,567,000 acres harvested in 1946 by almost 4 percent.

The acreage in Arkansas was seeded earlier than usual under favorable conditions. Rice has continued to make good progress and present prospects are for the best crop in recent years. Water for irrigating rice is sufficient and insect damage is reported to be less than usual. In Texas, unfavorable conditions in the early season caused some poor stands but the crop has made satisfactory growth as a whole. In both Arkansas and Texas new rice areas are being opened up. In Louisiana, cool, rainy weather in the early season followed by dry spells retarded the progress of rice but, generally, the crop has made good recovery. Recent rains have replenished water reserves. Heavy rains have caused some local damage in the Lake Charles area. In California, a good rice crop is in prospect although winds during June caused some damage. Stands are generally good and warmer weather has aided growth.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed is estimated at 38,374,000 bushels, two-thirds more than last year's crop of 22,962,000 bushels and the largest

production since the record 1943 crop. The larger production this year is due mainly to this year's larger acreage, as the July 1 indicated harvested yield of 9.4 bushels per acre is the same as last year.

The indicated acreage of flaxseed planted in 1947 is 4,312,000 acres -- nearly two-thirds more than the 2,639,000 acres planted last year. Although somewhat smaller than the acreage indicated in March intentions, this year, it is the largest planted acreage since the 1943 record of 6.2 million acres. Prior to this year the acreage planted to flaxseed in the United States has exceeded 4 million acres only in 1930, 1942 and 1943. The 10-year average is 3,182,000 acres planted.

The good soil moisture situation, high market price and the Government support price program encouraged a substantial increase in seedings this year in all of the important flaxseed States. The expansion in acreage was greatest in the flaxseed area of the northern Plains, although a small acreage was planted in new areas. Of the total increase of 1.7 million acres in the United States, 1.6 million occurred in the 4 States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana. Some of the intended plantings were not accomplished due to difficulty of obtaining seed, but more often due to wet weather and high seed prices. Seeding was prolonged over an unusually long period. Freeze damage, generally moderate except in Montana, caused some replanting which extended the planting season.

Acreage for harvest is indicated at 4,063,000 acres, the largest since the record of 1943 and two-thirds larger than the 2,430,000 acres harvested last year. The favorable moisture situation in the principal States is reflected in the present indication of abandonment of 5.8 percent, compared with 7.9 percent last year and the average of 14.5 percent.

July 1 indicated yields are slightly lower than last year in many of the flaxseed States, particularly in States and sections of States where the acreage was expanded into areas less adapted to flaxseed. The July indicated yield in North Dakota, however, is a bushel higher than last year, and because of the State's large proportion of the U. S. acreage, its higher yield largely offsets lower yield per acre prospects elsewhere. South Dakota expects the same yield per acre as last year and Minnesota a half bushel less than last year.

FLAX FOR FIBER: The acreage of flax planted for fiber in Oregon this year is estimated at 6,100 acres compared with 8,300 acres planted in 1946. Since field grading to determine the suitability of flax stands for fiber is not expected to be done before mid-July, the acreage that will be harvested for fiber can only be approximated at this time. Abandonment, however, is expected to be about average which would leave around 5,100 acres for harvest this year, one-third less than for the 1946 season.

SOYBEANS: The 1947 acreage of soybeans planted alone for all purposes is estimated at 12,748,000 acres. This is 11 percent more than the 11½ million acres in 1946 but is less than for any of the war years, 1942 to 1945. The 10-year average is only about 10½ million acres. Planting was delayed by cool and wet weather in most of the North Central States -- the major soybean producing area. Only in the southeastern and southern States was planting completed under relatively favorable conditions and even here planting was later than usual. Excessive spring rainfall resulted in more soybean acreage than earlier intentions since soybeans can be planted, with reasonable safety, later than most other spring crops. Although the acreage planted in most of the major States equalled or exceeded early expectations, continued heavy rains and floods in many localities prevented considerable acreage from being planted. Much of the late-planted acreage in the North may be subject to frost damage before maturity.

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In the North Central States, where 83 percent of the alone acreage is grown, an increase of 13 percent over last year is expected. Only Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin report acreages below last year. Indiana and Illinois indicate moderate increases, over last year, 6 and 7 percent respectively. Planting was seriously delayed in both States with much of the acreage planted during the second half of June. Of the major producing States, Minnesota has the most outstanding increase -- 55 percent above a year ago -- and for the first time plantings reached one million acres about 4 times the 10-year average. The crop has been very successful during the last few years, in the southern part of Minnesota and acreage has expanded rapidly. Iowa has substantially more acreage than a year ago, well above earlier intentions. Some land was diverted to soybeans after continued heavy rains prevented its being planted to oats and corn.

Planting continued on into early July. The North Atlantic States indicate a 10 percent decline from a year ago. The South Atlantic and South Central States show a slight increase over a year ago.

Growers' intentions as of July 1 point to about 10.6 million acres of soybeans for harvest as beans this year. This would be a million acres above last year or an increase of about 10 percent. Most of the increase will be in the North Central States.

The first forecast of 1947 production will be in the August 11 crop report.

Stocks of soybeans on farms July 1 are estimated at 6.3 million bushels, the lowest for the date in the 5 years of record. July 1 farm stocks have declined each year since 1943 when 13.7 million bushels were on hand. The disappearance from April to July amounted to 18.7 million bushels, also the smallest in five years. Stocks were already low on April 1 this year with few beans for commercial sale still on farms. Most of the disappearance since then has been beans used for seeding the 1947 crop. The North Central area has more than 90 percent of the total U. S. farms stocks with almost 2 million bushels or 30 percent of the total in Illinois alone.

COWPEAS: The 1947 acreage of cowpeas planted alone for all purposes is down about 8 percent from last year, a continuation of the downward trend that started in 1942. Estimated at 1,122,000 acres this year's acreage is only 38 percent of the 1936-45 average and the smallest acreage since 1924, the beginning of the series.

Most of the major producing States report decreases in acreage from 5 to 20 percent; however, Texas, Tennessee and Kansas report larger acreages than in 1946, and Arkansas shows no change. High prices for seed and increased popularity of other crops for hay and soil improvement purposes are chiefly responsible for the continuing decline in cowpea acreage.

PEANUTS: A reduction of about one percent from last year is indicated for this year's acreage of peanuts grown alone for all purposes. Estimated at 3,873,000, the 1947 acreage is 26 percent above the 1936-45 average. Of the 7 major producing States, a larger acreage is indicated for Virginia, Florida and Oklahoma, whereas reduced plantings occurred in Georgia, Texas and Alabama. The North Carolina acreage is the same as last year.

The estimated acreage for picking and threshing and the first forecast of production by States will be published in August. On the basis of the usual relationship of the picked and threshed to the alone acreage, the 1947 acreage picked and threshed would reach approximately 3,150,000. This would be slightly more than 1946, and the sixth consecutive year that the acreage has exceeded 3 million. Assuming a yield for each State equal to the 1941-45 average, picked and threshed production this year would be a little above 1946 and not greatly different from the large crops produced during the war years.

The 1947 acreage of peanuts interplanted with other crops is estimated at 505,000 acres, 2 percent reduction from last year. This method of planting has declined rather sharply during the past several years, present acreage being less than half of what it was a decade ago.

Revisions of the 1946 acreage, yield and production, based on final millings, show one percent less acreage picked and threshed and two percent lower production than published in December 1946. Picked and threshed production in 1946 totaled 2,036 million pounds compared with 2,042 million pounds in 1945.

ALL SORGHUMS: The planted acreage of sorghums for all purposes -- grain, forage, silage, sirup, etc. -- this year is estimated at 11,916,000 acres. This is nearly one-fifth smaller than last year's plantings of 14,753,000 acres, and 29 percent below the 1936-45 average. Since sorghums can be planted later than most other crops, there is still some uncertainty about the final plantings in the western Corn Belt States where considerable acreage of other crops was abandoned or not planted as a result of floods. This year's planted acreage would be the smallest in 16 years, and approaches the low level of the 5-year period of 1930-34. The acreage for harvest of all sorghums is estimated at 11,316,000 acres, compared with 13,838,000 acres harvested in 1946, and 15,394,000 acres the average. This allows for an abandonment of 5 percent compared with 6.2 percent last year. If abandonment is about as estimated, the 1947 harvested acreage will be the smallest since the drought year of 1936.

This year's planted acreage is equal to or exceeds that of last year in 16 of the 29 States for which estimates are made. These 16 include Montana, North Dakota, and all States east of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers except Tennessee and South Carolina. In contrast with this group of States, there are sharp reductions in the important sorghum States of the Winter Wheat and Cotton Belt west of the Mississippi River, especially in Arizona, California, Texas, and Oklahoma. Cotton acreage was increased in this area and there is a shortage of water for summer irrigation in Arizona and California. Reductions in Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico were relatively smaller than in other Southwestern States.

The total planted acreage of sorghums for all purposes is smaller than a year ago by 2,837,000 acres. Ninety-five percent of this reduction occurred in the 4 leading producing States of Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Colorado. In these States the acreages of cotton and wheat this year are rather large leaving less land available for sorghums.

While no complete data are available on kinds of sorghums grown, indications are that the reduction in acreage was greater in forage sorghums than in the grain varieties.

MUNG BEANS: A reduction of about 50 percent is indicated for the 1947 planted acreage of mung beans in Oklahoma. Estimated at 55,000 acres, this year's planted acreage compares with 110,000 acres in 1946 and 169,000 acres in 1945. Since a large proportion of the crop is planted on wheat stubble, the total acreage finally planted is still uncertain and depends to some extent on moisture condition during July. While a dry July would further limit plantings, the diminishing demand for mung beans for sprouting since the end of the war is chiefly responsible for the small acreage this year.

If the usual relationship prevails between planted and harvested acreage, approximately 40,000 acres will be harvested this year. This would be 43 percent under the 1946 acreage and 64 percent less than the 1945 record. Yield per acre and production will be reported in December.

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COMMERCIAL APPLES: The 1947 apple crop in commercial areas is estimated at 111,174,000 bushels--7 percent less than the 1946 crop of 119,410,000 bushels and 2 percent less than the 1936-45 average of 112,896,000 bushels. For the East and Midwest combined, production is indicated 18 percent below 1946 and 15 percent below average. This reduction from last year and average is the result of the very short--less than two-fifths of 1946--crop prospect in the South Atlantic States. July 1 conditions indicated a 9 percent larger crop than last year in the Midwest and 4 percent smaller in the Northeast. For the Western Region production is indicated 10 percent above 1946 and is the largest crop for the area since 1935.

In Washington, a record large crop of 33,852,000 bushels is indicated by July 1 conditions. This is 3 percent above 1946 and 26 percent above average. An early heavy bloom, cool growing weather to July 1, and an unusually effective spray program have made it possible for Washington to produce a bumper crop. Fruit is large for this time of year. Delicious appear uniformly a heavy crop, Winesaps not quite so heavy, Rome Beautys about an average crop and Jonathans a fair to average crop. Picking is expected to begin about 10 days earlier than usual, with Jonathans and Red Delicious starting in early September. The California crop is indicated 29 percent above 1946 and nearly as large as the near record 1945 crop. Both Gravensteins and the late maturing varieties have very favorable prospects. Gravensteins were on local markets during June but the movement of the main crop is not expected until about July 10. Oregon's production is indicated slightly under last year and average. Hood River, Union County and the Willamette Valley should harvest about the same size crop as last year, while Jackson County will have a smaller crop. The Idaho crop is large but less than average because of the downward trend in bearing surface which is about half of the level of 10 years ago. There is some hail-marked fruit but little actual production loss. For Colorado, the production prospect is about average.

In the Central States prospects vary by States but an about-average production is indicated for the area. The Ohio crop is about three-fourths of average. Wet weather resulted in poor pollination, the drop has been heavy, and scab is causing serious losses. In Indiana, the set is heavy and the production prospect above average, despite scab losses. The Illinois crop is 39 percent above average, despite heavy drop, considerable scab and fire blight. Soil moisture is abundant. Transparents from the extreme southern Illinois counties were on the Chicago market June 17. Duchess and other minor summer apples will start from July 10-15 and reach a peak around July 20. Harvest is about a week later than usual. Michigan has a near average crop with the set of apples varying from light in southwestern counties to about a full crop in the northern Antrim-Charlevoix area. The Missouri crop is indicated about a fourth above last year and average. Early apples started to market in early July--two weeks later than usual. Kentucky and Tennessee report about average size crops. In Arkansas, June conditions were favorable and the production is indicated about a fourth above average. Summer varieties are lighter than the prospective fall and winter crops.

* In the North Atlantic region, prospects are somewhat poorer than on June 1, although a crop only about 4 percent below both last year and average, was indicated on July 1. In New York, July 1 prospects were better in the eastern half of the State than in the western counties. The State's estimate of 15,300,000 bushels is slightly larger than the 1946 crop. Some Hudson Valley orchards show frost injury and some have heavy crops. Baldwin, Ben Davis, Greening, Cortland, and Rome Beauty are most promising with McIntosh relatively light over the State,

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except for the Lake Champlain area where about two-thirds of a full crop is indicated. Duchess and Wealthies are short in the Ontario area and Delicious prospects are variable, with many orchards in both the Ontario and Hudson areas having light crops. The production prospect is above average in northern New England and about average in southern New England. McIntosh, the principal variety, has a disappointing set in many orchards. Scab control has been difficult for the third year in succession. In Pennsylvania, frost and poor pollination are responsible for a crop prospect 30 percent below the 1946 production. The set is especially poor in the important Adams-Franklin-York area. In New Jersey, the heavy bloom was followed by poor pollination and a heavy "June drop", and production is now indicated about a fourth below last year. Harvest of early varieties started in late June and will be in volume the second week in July.

In the South Atlantic area, early May freezes reduced the crop prospect sharply. The July 1 condition indicated a production only 47 percent of average, but 23 percent larger than the record low 1945 crop. In Virginia, damage was heaviest in the Shenandoah Valley, especially in Augusta and Shenandoah counties. Prospects are very irregular. Many of the well-located orchards, particularly in the Timberville area of Rockingham county have fair to good crops. In Frederick and Clark counties, the orchards in low lands have very light crops, while on the ridges the fruit set is fair to good. Harvest of Transparent and Williams Red varieties will be in fair volume about mid-July. In West Virginia, the set varies greatly both between and within orchards. The crop appears shortest in Jefferson county with some improvement nearer the northern part of Berkeley county. The set around Paw Paw and levels is spotted, with the best prospects in the Romney Augusta area. Apples are sizing well, with Transparents starting to move about July 10, about a week later than last year. The North Carolina crop had a heavy drop and the production prospect is about a fourth below the 1946 harvest. In the Brushy Mountain area, Limber Twigs and Staymans are a fairly good crop but Delicious are short.

PEACHES: The Nation's peach crop, now estimated at 88,056,000 bushels, is a record high for the fourth year in succession. The 1947 crop is 2 percent above the 1946 total of 86,643,000 bushels, 8 percent above the 1945 total of 81,548,000 bushels and 40 percent above average.

For the 10 Southern States, production is indicated at 23,552,000 bushels, 1.3 million bushels above last year but 1.5 million below the record large 1945 crop. Prospects declined 1.5 million bushels during June, the reduction mostly in Georgia (Hileys), Texas, and North Carolina.

In Georgia, peak movement of Hileys is occurring the first two weeks of July. The peak harvest of Elbertas should occur the last few days of July and the first two weeks of August. The Georgia crop is about 2 weeks later than usual. The South Carolina crop is record large, exceeding the previous record of 1945 by 10 percent. Peak harvest of Elbertas from the Spartanburg area is expected the first week of August. North Carolina has about the same size crop as last year. Peak movement from the Sand Hills is expected from July 25 to August 5--about a week later than usual. Arkansas has a large crop--13 percent above 1946 and 38 percent above average. Harvest of the main crop of Elbertas is expected about 2 weeks later than usual. The principal areas should have their peak movement the last few days of July and the first week of August.

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For the mid-Atlantic area (Va., W.Va., Pa., N.J., Del., Md.) production is indicated about a fifth below 1946, but nearly a fifth above average. New Jersey and Pennsylvania have about the same size crops as last year but Maryland, Delaware and the Virginias are sharply lower. The crop averages at least 10 days later than usual. Volume harvestings are indicated for the last half of August and the first week of September.

In the Midwest, prospects continue favorable for an above average crop -- larger than last year in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri but smaller in Michigan. Kansas has a near failure due to low winter temperatures. Illinois has prospects for the largest crop since 1941. Peak of the Illinois Elberta movement should be the third week of August, about 10 days later than usual. The Michigan crop was reduced by poor pollination and brown rot, especially the early varieties. Although production is indicated a third larger than average, following the sharp upward trend of recent years, it is a fifth below the record large 1945 and 1946 crops. Development of the crop is from 10 days to 2 weeks later than usual. Most active harvest should occur from August 25 to September 25. In Ohio, Elbertas appear to have a lighter set than other varieties. The main harvest in north central Ohio should start about August 25.

The Western States expect a record large crop of 44,434,000 bushels, 1 percent more than the previous record last year and 42 percent above average. The California Clingstone crop is estimated at 23,252,000 bushels, slightly exceeding the previous record of 1946. The California Freestone varieties are placed at 13,793,000 bushels, about 1 percent below the record 1946 crop. The California peach crop is from a week to 10 days earlier than usual with most active harvest of Clingstones expected from August 1 to 30 and of Freestones from July 10 to August 30. In Washington, another record crop is indicated -- the result of an upward trend in bearing surface and favorable growing conditions. Harvest should be about 10 days earlier than usual with the most active movement from mid-August to mid-September. Colorado, with 2,214,000 bushels has the second largest crop of record. In Delta County, which has about a fifth of the crop, growers are expecting one of the largest crops ever harvested. Mesa County, which has about four-fifths of the crop, expects more peaches than last year although frost damage was severe in a few orchards. Utah, Idaho and Oregon have large crops and New Mexico a small one.

PEARS: Production for the U. S. is estimated at 33,709,000 bushels -- 2 percent less than last year's record, but 14 percent above average. The Western States, which usually produce over three-fourths of the Nation's total, have prospects for a crop almost one-fourth above average. Indicated production in Washington, Oregon and California totals 26,456,000 bushels compared with 27,928,000 bushels last year and 21,605,000 bushels average. Bartletts for these three States total 19,272,000 bushels -- 5 percent less than last year but 20 percent more than average. Fall and winter pears total 7,184,000 bushels -- 6 percent below last year but 29 percent above average. The crop is moderately below average in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and North Central Regions and slightly above average in the South Central Region. The harvesting season for pears is indicated to be a week to two weeks early in the West but may be a week to 10 days later than usual in the East.

The California Bartlett crop is estimated at 11,126,000 bushels which is only slightly less than last year but 18 percent above average. Other varieties at 1,667,000 bushels, are 5 percent below last year but 25 percent

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above average. In the third week of June winds caused some damage to pears in the Central Sacramento Valley and in Placer County. Harvesting of California Bartletts started the last week in June, but shipments will not be heavy until the second week of July. Harvest of Hardys should become active about mid-August but harvest of late varieties is not expected to be active until after mid-September.

Washington Bartletts are placed at 6,080,000 bushels -- 10 percent below last year but 24 percent above average. Other varieties are estimated at 2,124,000 bushels -- slightly less than last year but 13 percent above average. Washington pears set lighter than usual this spring but the drop was also light and growing conditions have been favorable. Pest control has been very effective so far this season. Harvest of Bartletts should be under way the last week of July and should be active by the first week of August.

Oregon Bartletts, at 2,066,000 bushels, are 12 percent below last year but 22 percent above average. Other varieties at 3,393,000 bushels are 10 percent below last year but 43 percent above average. Harvest of Oregon Bartletts should start about the first of August and be active within a week after the start. Winter pears are expected to start by August 20 and be active by September 1.

New York pears are estimated at 944,000 bushels -- a decline of 20 percent since June 1. The 1946 crop turned out 693,000 bushels and the 10-year average is 975,000 bushels. The crop set far lighter than the heavy bloom indicated. Pears in the Hudson Valley have better prospects than in western counties. Clapp's Favorites and Bartletts are short in all areas, while Keiffers promise a fair crop. Harvest is not expected to start until around the middle of August.

Michigan pears are now placed at 600,000 bushels--17 percent less than on June 1 and 14 percent less than the 1946 crop. The 10-year average is 976,000 bushels. Harvest is expected to start by the last week in August and become active about September 1.

GRAPES: Total U. S. grape production is estimated at 3,156,050 tons -- 22 percent above average and 1 percent more than the previous record of 3,119,500 tons produced in 1945.

In California, which usually produces over nine-tenths of the U.S. crop, total production is indicated to be 2,936,000 tons, a record high -- 23 percent above average and 1 percent above 1946. By varieties the wine crop is estimated at 639,000 tons, compared with 684,000 tons last season; table grapes 605,000 tons compared with 630,000 tons in 1946; and raisin grapes 1,692,000 tons compared with 1,604,000 tons in 1946. The season to date has been very favorable for California grapes, with practically no weather damage except some sunburn of Muscats. Shipments of Thompson Seedless grapes from the Desert Valleys will finish about July 10, about the same time shipments from the Central Valleys will start.

In Washington, a record large production is indicated, the result of favorable growing conditions and increased bearing surface. For the four principal northeastern States (N.Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich.) production is estimated at 137,800 tons -- 8 percent above last year and 13 percent above average. Development is unusually late. In northwest Arkansas, the moisture supply is good and the production prospect is for a crop larger than last year and average.

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PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 88,300 tons, compared with 106,000 tons in 1946 and the 1936-45 average of 75,580 tons. The California prospect dropped from 97,000 tons on June 1 to 84,000 on July 1, because of heavy winds around June 20. Losses were greatest in Sutter and Placer counties. Shipments from California are continuing steadily with 2,238 cars reported to June 30 compared with 2,118 cars to the same date last year. The main volume during the rest of the summer will come from the Sierra foothill counties. The Michigan plum crop, estimated at 4,300 tons, suffered a heavy June drop. The 1946 production was 6,000 tons.

The California dried prune crop is estimated at 217,000 tons, 2 percent above last year and 8 percent above average. The hard June winds shook some fruit to the ground but the June drop was still taking place and there probably was not much loss of good fruit in the principal producing counties.

The 1947 crop of prunes for all purposes in Oregon, Washington and Idaho is estimated at 98,400 tons (fresh basis) compared with 152,600 tons in 1946 and the average of 130,580 tons. This is the smallest crop for this area since 1940. Production is very short in western Oregon and Washington where the prunes are utilized primarily for canning, freezing and drying. In eastern Oregon and Washington, where the prunes are primarily for fresh market shipments, the crop is larger than last year and above average. Idaho has a record large crop--46 percent above last year. Harvest of Italian prunes in eastern Oregon should start about August 4 nearly two weeks earlier than usual, and volume shipments should extend from about August 12 until nearly mid-September. In eastern Washington, picking of early varieties for local markets has begun in the lower Yakima Valley. Heavy carlot movement should occur the last week of July and peak movement start the second week of August.

CITRUS: Growing conditions for the 1947-48 crop have been satisfactory in most citrus areas. Bearing surface continues to increase, particularly for oranges in Florida and Texas. Reported condition of oranges averaged 71 percent for the United States on July 1 this year compared with 80 percent on July 1 last year and the 10-year average of 74 percent. Grapefruit averaged 69 percent on July 1 this year, 67 percent last year, and 64 percent for the previous 10 years. New crop California lemons were reported at 78 percent compared with 77 percent last year and an average of 74 percent.

June weather in Florida was favorable for development of the new citrus crops. Local showers furnished plenty of moisture.

Texas citrus crops were in generally good condition on July 1. Although total rainfall has been short since the trees bloomed this spring, irrigation water has been sufficient to keep the trees and fruit in good condition.

California conditions are generally favorable for the 1947-48 citrus crops. Arizona grapefruit have better prospects than Arizona oranges. Navels have the poorest prospects, mainly because of heat damage in May.

Total orange production from the 1946-47 crop is estimated at a record of 113 million boxes--13 percent more than the 1945-46 crop. Early and midseason varieties totaled 53 million boxes and Valencias 60 million boxes. Except for California Valencias, oranges were nearly all harvested by July 1.

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California Valencias from the 1946 bloom are estimated at 34 million boxes--29 percent more than the 1945-46 crop of 26.3 million boxes. About $9\frac{1}{2}$ million boxes of California Valencias had been utilized to July 1 this year compared with about the same quantity last year. Approximately $24\frac{1}{2}$ million boxes were available for use after July 1 this year compared with about $16\frac{1}{2}$ million on the same date last year. Movement of this crop will continue through the summer and into late fall.

The 1946-47 grapefruit crop is estimated at 61.4 million boxes--3 percent less than the record crop last season. Very little grapefruit is left unharvested except for about 2 million boxes in California which will continue to move throughout the summer.

The California lemon crop is now estimated at 14.1 million boxes--2 percent less than last season. To July 1 this year about $11\frac{1}{2}$ million boxes had been harvested compared with about 13 million to July 1 last year. About 3.4 million boxes were in storage on July 1 in both years so that a little more than 6 million boxes were available after July 1 this season compared with about 5 million last season.

CHEERRIES: The total cherry crop in the 12 commercial States is estimated at 177,480 tons compared with 229,620 tons in 1946 and the 1936-45 average of 159,117 tons. Sweet varieties total 84,640 tons this year, 112,370 last year, and the average is 83,458 tons. Sour cherry production is estimated at 92,840 tons in comparison with the record large 1946 crop of 117,250 tons and the average of 81,551 tons.

The sweet cherry harvest was completed in the principal areas in June and early July. Production was below earlier expectations in the northwest where early June rains caused cracking of mature fruit. Losses were especially severe in Oregon where all important districts suffered heavy damage. Some damaged cherries were salvaged by brining but rain losses reduced the crop by almost half. The Oregon production, now estimated at 11,600 tons, is little more than a third of last year's record large crop of 31,000 tons. In Washington, both the Yakima and Wenatchee districts reported considerable splitting of mature and near mature cherries but the heavy rains came after about one-half of the Yakima crop had been shipped and the early Wenatchee crop was reaching a peak. More lower grade fruit than usual was used this season. The Washington crop is estimated at 30,500 tons in comparison with 32,200 tons in 1946. In Idaho, rains damaged cherries both in the Emmett Valley and at Lewiston. Considerable quantities of cracked fruit were utilized. The Idaho crop, at 2,380 tons, is only about two-thirds of the 1946 record large production. In the eastern States, Michigan has an above average production but about 10 percent under 1946. New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio have below average crops, the result of frosts, poor pollination and brown rot.

Sour cherries, used mostly for canning and freezing, will be harvested from 10 days to 2 weeks later than usual in major producing areas. Picking will be most active the last two weeks in July and the first week in August in Michigan, Wisconsin and New York. Michigan, the leading State, with 44,800 tons, again has about half of the 11 States' total. The 1947 crop was reduced by early May freezes and is about one-fourth smaller than last year's record. Wisconsin production is indicated above average but less than two-thirds of the 1946 record. Early Richmonds are lighter than Montmorencys, the principal variety.

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The New York crop is about the same size as last year but below average. In the important Lake Ontario area weather was too cool during pollination and the drop has been heavy. In contrast with western New York, the Hudson Valley is expecting a much larger crop than last year. In Pennsylvania and Ohio frosts and poor pollination reduced the production prospects to below average but about equal to the 1946 harvest. In Erie County, Pennsylvania, the crop is very light. Harvest will be most active from July 10 to 25 in Erie and Adams counties, Pennsylvania, and in north central Ohio.

APRICOTS: The 1947 production of apricots in the three important producing States (California, Washington, Utah) is estimated at 209,800 tons, compared with the large 1946 crop of 338,700 tons and the 1936-45 average of 231,515 tons.

California has 176,000 tons, only 58 percent of 1946 and 84 percent of average. Shipments of fresh fruit to out-of-State markets ended in late June. Most of the apricots in the interior valleys have already been harvested. In the Santa Clara and other Coastal areas harvest will probably not finish until early August. The Washington crop of 28,000 tons is a record high and 3 percent above 1946. Carlot shipments began 8 days ahead of last year and will reach a peak the second week in July. However, volume shipments should continue throughout July. Utah production is estimated at 5,800 tons, 7 percent above last year.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS AND WALNUTS: Walnut production in California and Oregon is forecast at 68,200 tons in comparison with 69,900 tons in 1946 and the 1936-45 average of 61,450 tons. California production is placed at 60,000 tons this year and 61,000 in 1946. There was some loss during the windy days of June, mainly in the Sacramento Valley. The Oregon crop is forecast at 8,200 tons in comparison with 8,900 tons produced in 1946. Prospects are better in the northern part of the Willamette Valley than in the southern.

The California almond crop made good progress in June. Production is forecast at 29,700 tons -- 21 percent below the record large 1946 crop but 70 percent above average.

Estimated production of Oregon and Washington filberts is 9,100 tons -- 8 percent above 1946, which was a record and more than double the 1936-45 average. The acreage in bearing trees increased rapidly the past few years.

FIGS AND OLIVES: A relatively heavy California fig crop is in prospect, although it is still early to determine what the set of Calimyrnas may be. Most of the first crop of Black Missions have matured and although there was some loss during the windy days of June there will be an appreciable tonnage of first crop Blacks. Second crop Black Missions, Kadotas and Adriatics give promise of good production.

Development of California olives is quite irregular to date, and heavy production in 1947 does not seem likely.

POTATOES: A national potato crop of 351,674,000 bushels is indicated for 1947.

This is the smallest crop since 1939, 26 percent smaller than last year's record crop of 475,969,000 bushels and 7 percent below the 1936-45 average. Potato acreage is estimated at 2,238,700 acres, 15 percent less than the 1946 planting and 11 percent below 1947 goal of 2,517,000 acres. Lateness of the season, and continued rains into June in some eastern and central areas, prevented growers from planting all of the acreage indicated by their March 1 intentions-to-plant. Acreage for harvest is estimated at 2,189,900 acres, 15 percent less than

the acreage harvested in 1946. The 1936-45 average harvested is 2,861,800 acres. The national yield of 160.6 bushels indicated for 1947 is considerably less than last year's record of 184.5 bushels, but exceeds the 10-year average by 29 bushels.

Production for the 18 surplus late States is placed at 241,660,000 bushels compared with 325,395,000 bushels in 1946 and the 1936-45 average of 259,598,000 bushels. Acreage for harvest in these 18 States is 15 percent less than last year's acreage and 23 percent below average.

Acreage for harvest in the 3 eastern surplus late States (Maine, N.Y., and Pa.) is 15 percent less than the 1946 acreage and 19 percent below average. Above-average yields are expected in each of these States but they average 212 bushels, 59 bushels less than in 1946. Planting in these States, especially in Maine and upstate New York, was delayed by frequent rains. On July 1 the crop in Aroostook County, Maine was later than in any of the previous twenty years. However, fertilizer was used generously this year and recent weather has been favorable for plant growth. Many muck fields in upstate New York were replanted after being flooded in early June and there are some irregular stands in fields that were not replanted. On Long Island, yield prospects are very favorable and digging is expected to begin the second week in July.

In southern New England (Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island) potatoes have made fairly satisfactory growth to July 1 despite frequent rains and generally below-normal temperatures. However, conditions have been particularly unfavorable in Vermont and New Hampshire.

The potato crop is late throughout the central part of the United States where acreages in each State are smaller than 1946. Indicated yields are below last year in all central States except North Dakota, but above average except in Ohio. In the Red River Valley excess moisture in June damaged stands somewhat, but the adequate supply of soil moisture in this area should be beneficial for crop growth later in the season.

Acreage for harvest in the 10 Western surplus late States was reduced 17 percent from 1946 with all States down except Montana. In these States, growing conditions have been generally favorable. Yields in these States are expected to be only slightly lower than those of 1946. Some hail damage occurred in western Nebraska and eastern Wyoming the latter part of June. In Idaho, cool weather has favored growth of potatoes, but frosts the last of June blackened young plants in some fields in the eastern part. Outlook for the Colorado crop is favorable with potatoes in the San Luis Valley in unusually good condition. Harvest of the early crop in this State will start about July 10. Condition of potatoes in Utah is unusually good.

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In this State, some early potatoes are now being dug for the local market. In Washington, digging of the early crop has begun and late potatoes are making excellent growth. Condition of potatoes in Oregon is good in all districts despite light freeze damage in Deschutes and Klamath Counties.

In the intermediate States a reduction of 12 percent in acreage for harvest is estimated, with reductions in all States. Only in Kansas and Arizona are yields expected to exceed 1946. Above average yields are indicated for all States, except Virginia. Yield prospects in this State, especially on the Eastern Shore, were reduced by dry weather in May and June. A record-high yield is estimated for Arizona.

Almost half of the commercial early acreage in the Orrick District of Missouri was destroyed by June floods. Even though the New Jersey crop started off slowly, it made very good development during the last 10 days of June. New Jersey growers expect to begin digging Cobblers about July 15.

In the 12 early States, the acreage for harvest is 18 percent less than the acreage harvested in 1946 and 15 percent below the 1936-45 average. In most of the Southern States the crop was delayed by the late spring and yields in each of these States are below 1946. However, only in Florida, Alabama and Louisiana are yields below average. Harvest of the early crop in California is nearing completion and the record-high yield of 410 bushels that was harvested in 1946 is again being realized in 1947.

SWEETPOTATOES: A sweetpotato crop of 61,897,000 bushels is indicated by July 1 condition. Production in 1946 was 66,807,000 bushels and the 1936-45 average is 64,200,000 bushels. Production for each of the years since 1940 has exceeded this year's prospective crop.

Planted acreage for 1947 is estimated at 651,200 acres -- 5 percent less than last year and 12 percent below the 1936-45 average. This is the smallest acreage planted since 1929. The acreage to be harvested this year is estimated at 646,100 acres, also 5 percent below last year and 12 percent below average.

The South Central region, where a little more than one-half of the United States acreage is grown, is the only area showing a reduction in acreage. Each State in this region has a smaller acreage planted this year than last, with reductions ranging from 20 percent in Louisiana to 2 percent in Mississippi and Alabama and averaging 11 percent for the group. The late, wet spring, high labor requirements for the crop, and heavy weevil infestation in some areas are the principal causes of the smaller acreage this year. Acreage planted in the South Atlantic region shows a 3 percent increase over last year. Increases of 5 to 9 percent in the acreages planted in Georgia, Florida, Virginia and North Carolina are partially offset by reductions in Maryland and South Carolina.

Although plantings were delayed in most areas of the country the crop is making good growth, with especially good development during the latter part of June. The indicated yield per acre of 95.8 bushels is slightly lower than the 98.3 bushels harvested in 1946 but is somewhat higher than the 1936-45 average of 87.2 bushels. Yields in Illinois, Kansas, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Oklahoma are expected to exceed those of 1946. Average or above-average yields are expected in all States except New Jersey, Illinois and California. The New Jersey crop is just beginning to overcome the effects of the cool, wet spring. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, sweetpotatoes came through the recent dry period without material damage. Digging has begun in Baldwin County, Alabama, and yield prospects for this early acreage are favorable. Rains during the second half of June benefitted the Louisiana crop, which is late, but making good progress. In California, stem rot and inadequate soil moisture caused some difficulty in securing stands.

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SORGO SIRUP ACREAGES: Reported intentions of growers as of July 1 indicated that about 187,000 acres of sorghum will be harvested for sirup in 1947. This represents an increase of 8,000 acres over last year and compares with the average of 198,000 acres. Small declines in the Carolinas, Tennessee, and Texas were more than offset by increases in Mississippi, Georgia, Kentucky, and Alabama.

Heavy rains interrupted planting and delayed cultivation in the North Central States. However, weather has been generally favorable in the other States.

SUGARCANE ACREAGES: The acreage of sugarcane for sirup is estimated at 118,000 acres this compares with 120,000 acres in 1946 and the average of 126,000 acres. Indicated increases in Florida and Alabama were more than offset by declines in Louisiana and Georgia. Final utilization of sugarcane acreages in Louisiana and Florida will be determined by the relative prices of sugar and sirup. Weather has been generally favorable so far during the season.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: The acreage of sugarcane for sugar and seed is estimated at 320,000 acres, compared with 307,800 acres in 1946 and the average of 292,700 acres. Louisiana, which normally has about 90 percent of the Nation's sugarcane acreage, indicates an increase of 8,000 acres. In Florida, an increase of about 13 percent is expected.

July 1 conditions indicate a prospective cane production for sugar and seed of 6,702,000 tons compared with 5,997,000 tons last year. In Florida, where the crop is grown under water control, yields are expected to be slightly below normal because of the February freeze damage. In Louisiana, dry weather during the latter part of May and the first half of June retarded growth but permitted cultivation. This dry weather also resulted in the development of deep root systems. The crop is now making satisfactory progress, and good yields are expected.

SUGAR BEETS: The 1947 planted acreage of sugar beets is estimated at 966,000 acres, the highest since 1942. This compares with 904,000 acres planted last year and the average of 849,000 acres. Increases over 1946 are indicated in all major-producing States except Ohio and Michigan where declines of 14 and 22 percent, respectively, are estimated. The two States having the largest acreage, Colorado and California, showed increases of 2 and 22 percent over last year.

A total of 891,000 acres is expected to be harvested this year compared with 802,000 acres in 1946. Indications point to low abandonment except in the Great Lakes Area where cool weather and heavy rains not only reduced intended plantings and caused considerable abandonment but also retarded growth and cultivation. A snow cover during the latter part of May helped protect beets from the severe freeze which occurred in the Northwestern and North Central States and little replanting or abandonment resulted. Conditions are favorable in the far western States and ample irrigation water is available. Satisfactory progress has been made in thinning except in the wet areas.

Prospective yields are above average in most of the important States, except in the Lakes Area where the crop is several weeks late. The estimated national average yield of 13.3 tons per acre gives a prospective production of 11,888,000 tons. This is about 24 percent above the average of 9,617,000 tons.

If the indicated production of sugar crops materializes and sugar recovery is near normal, about 2,320,000 tons of sugar (raw equivalent) or 2,168,000 tons (refined equivalent) would be produced from this year's continental cane and beet crops. This would consist of approximately 1,820,000 tons of beet sugar and 500,000 tons of cane sugar (raw values). Such a production would be about 20 percent above both 1946 and the 1936-45 average. No official estimate of sugar production is made until December.

TOBACCO: A total tobacco production of 2,101 million pounds is now indicated. This is substantially more than any year except last year when 2,312 million pounds were produced. Flue-cured tobacco is expected to amount to about 1,278 million pounds while burley production is estimated at 501 million pounds, about 18 percent less than last year. Only slight changes from last year are likely for other tobaccos.

In all areas tobacco crops started slowly. Blue mold in seed beds was widespread and some damage from wild-fire was reported. Early progress was impeded by cold, damp weather but most of June was favorable for both growth and cultivation in the earlier fields and favorable for setting plants in the late planted fields. There is more irregularity than usual, especially in the flue-cured sections that normally harvest early. In these areas priming in early fields is taking place, while some late fields in the same areas are just getting started.

The acreage of all tobaccos, estimated at 1,914,000 acres is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent below that of 1946. This decrease was brought about entirely by a 12 percent decline in burley acreage. Moderately lower acreages were shown for dark air-cured and cigar binders but these were more than offset by increases of 1 percent in the flue-cured and fire-cured classes and by increases of 5 percent and 7 percent, respectively, for cigar fillers and wrappers.

HOPS: Hop production for Washington, Oregon and California is forecast at 53,282,000 pounds--slightly above last year and 31 percent above average. Acreage for the 3 States totals 39,800 acres--2 percent less than 1946 but 17 percent above average. Yields are indicated to be a little above average in each of the 3 States.

Washington production is forecast at 22,302,000 pounds--13 percent above last year and 76 percent above average. Acreage at 11,800 acres, is only slightly more than last year but 70 percent above average.

Oregon production is indicated at 17,480,000 pounds--7 percent less than last year and 2 percent more than average. Acreage at 19,000 acres is 5 percent less than last year and 3 percent less than average. Oregon weather during June was wet and cool, promoting the spread of mildew and lice. Growers have been spraying and dusting to control the infestation.

California conditions indicate a production of 13,500,000 pounds--8 percent less than last year but 24 percent above average. The 9,000 acres are 1 percent less than last year but 22 percent above average. Strong winds in June caused some damage to California hops but yields are still forecast about average.

DRY BEANS: A dry bean crop of about 16 million bags (uncleaned basis) is in prospect for 1947. This is only 300,000 bags more than production last year and is slightly below the 10-year average.

About 1.8 million acres are expected for harvest, an increase of 11 percent over last year but below the years from 1940 to 1944. Growers, encouraged by the

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good yields and favorable prices received for the 1946 crop, planted acreages above last year in all the major producing States.

In the Northeast the crop was planted under extremely difficult conditions. In both New York and Michigan planting was seriously delayed with much of the acreage planted after the middle of June. Some land intended for beans could not be planted because of the continued wet weather but this was partially offset by land diverted to beans from other intended spring crops. In contrast to the late plantings in the East, the Northwestern (Great Northern) bean producing area had a favorable spring season. Acreage in that area is 17 percent above last year. The July 1 condition in those States was well above average although a few localities, mostly in Wyoming and Nebraska, suffered some hail damage. The Southwestern (Pinto) area has a 19 percent increase over a year ago. Colorado and New Mexico both had better planting seasons than in 1946. With improved water conditions New Mexico expects yields well over those of 1945 and 1946.

The Lima bean acreage in California this year is only slightly up from a year ago while the "other" dry bean acreage shows an increase of 20 percent. The crop as a whole in California has made good progress although winds and rain in early June reduced some stands and resulted in some replanting. The 1947 Lima production is forecast at just over 2 million bags--almost the same as that of last year. "Other" dry beans in California are indicated at 1.8 million bags compared with the 1.6 million in 1946.

DRY PEAS: Production of dry peas this year is estimated to be 6,239,000 bags (100 pounds, uncleaned basis) compared with the 1946 production of 6,926,000 bags and an average of 4,870,000 bags. The indicated yield of 1,212 pounds per acre is 141 pounds less than last year. The May drought throughout parts of the Northwest reduced the yield of some early planted peas although conditions have been favorable for development of later plantings.

The acreage for harvest this year is estimated at 515,000 acres, the fourth largest of record, being exceeded only by the large war-year acreages of 1943, 1944, and 1945. Acreages equal to or exceeding those of 1946 are reported for all States except Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. Largest increases are shown for Oregon and North Dakota. This year's acreage is only slightly larger than last year, and compares with the average of 386,000 acres.

Seedsmen reporting intentions to the Department on April 1, indicated an increase of $5\frac{1}{2}$ percent in acreage for seed this year compared with last year. A 25 percent decrease was reported for smooth peas by the seedsmen while a 16 percent larger acreage was shown for wrinkled peas.

POPCORN: For the second consecutive year the planted acreage of popcorn has dropped to about one-half of the previous year. At 90,200 acres, the estimated 1947 plantings are only 54 percent as large as last year, and 76 percent of the 1936-45 average. Growers in most States intended to reduce acreage this year because of disappointing prices and low returns in comparison with competing crops in 1946. Unfavorable weather conditions, however, at planting time caused even greater reduction than planned. Wet weather prevented many growers from planting all their contracted acreages. In some areas, final plantings were not completed by July 1. Because much of the acreage was planted late, and under unfavorable conditions, the estimated abandonment of 4.2 percent is almost twice the 2.3 percent abandoned last year.

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The acreage for harvest is estimated at 86,400 acres. This compares with 163,300 acres harvested in 1946, and the average of 109,994 acres. This average includes the two highest years -- 1944 and 1945 -- on record. The 1947 acreage for harvest is still more than one-fifth larger than the average of 71,000 acres harvested in 1934-43 when the acreage was more nearly normal.

Reductions in acreages are shown this year for all States for which estimates are made. Of the more important producing States, largest reductions in acreages for harvest in 1947 are shown for Nebraska, 31 percent of 1946, Ohio, 35 percent; Oklahoma, 46 percent; Iowa, 49 percent; Missouri, 67 percent; Indiana, 60 percent; and Illinois, 80 percent.

Yield per acre and production estimates for the 1947 crop will be published in December.

HEMP: The acreage of hemp planted for fiber in Wisconsin this year is indicated at 5,500 acres. Although this is 700 acres more than planted in 1946, the 1947 acreage is only 3 percent of the record war acreage grown in Wisconsin and other States in 1943. Hemp planted for seed in Kentucky is reported at 600 acres compared with 400 acres in 1946.

HAY: Reports concerning acreage and condition of hay crops indicate about 103 million tons will be put up from 74 1/3 million acres in 1947. This would be 2 million tons more than was made from about the same acreage last year and nearly 9 million tons more than the 1936-45 average.

The 74,331,000 acres of hay grown for harvest in 1947 is only 21,000 acres less than were harvested last year. Hay acreage is the same or a little smaller than a year ago in States east of the Mississippi River, except in Ohio and Michigan, where there has been unusual difficulty in planting other crops, and in Mississippi and Florida. Acreage also has been reduced below that of 1946 in Minnesota, North Dakota, Texas and half a dozen States farther west.

These reductions are almost exactly offset by increases, mostly west of the Mississippi River, in States from South Dakota and Iowa southeastward to Louisiana and Mississippi, and in Montana, California and New Mexico. Ample spring rains in most of these States produced much needed early cuttings.

Indicated yields per acre are generally good, although somewhat less than a year ago in most eastern and far western States. Rather high yields are indicated in the Great Plains region from Oklahoma and Colorado northward to the Canadian line. For the whole country the expected average yield of all hay is 1.39 tons per acre which would be nearly 1/10 of a ton above the 10-year average.

Prospective production of all hay is a little less than last year in the Pacific Coast States and most of the important hay States east of the Mississippi River except Wisconsin, Michigan and Kentucky. Increased production in 1947 in the Rocky Mountain and Great Plains States is expected to more than offset reductions elsewhere. However, rains in many States made rank growth, delayed cutting and interfered with curing of hay so much that the quality of cuttings already made is rather poor.

Nearly one-third of the total 1947 hay crop is expected to be alfalfa and almost another third, clover-timothy, each with an indicated production of more than 33 million tons. Most of the alfalfa is in the North Central and Western States. The North Central States have prospects of 19 million tons of clover-timothy. The indicated wild hay crop is more than 13 million tons, of which two-thirds is in four States - Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Minnesota.

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The lespedeza hay crop, which is most important in Missouri, Arkansas, and the Southeastern States, will probably be nearly 7 million tons.

With a probable 1947 hay crop of 103 million tons and a May 1 carryover of 16 million tons of old hay on farms, the crop year supply per animal unit is one of the highest of record.

PASTURES: Favorable temperatures and abundant rainfall throughout most of the country during June brought farm pasture condition for the United States to 91 percent of normal on July 1, equalling 1942 as the highest for this date in 20 years. This was an increase of 3 points over a month ago, compared to the usual seasonal advance of only 1 point during June. This excellent July 1 pasture condition was 6 points above the 85 percent condition reported a year earlier and 9 points above the 1936-45 July 1 average.

Pasture conditions on July 1 were good to excellent generally over the country except in California, Arizona, New Mexico, and south central Texas where range and pasture feed was short because of prolonged dry weather, and in parts of the Carolinas, Georgia, Virginia, West Virginia, and Louisiana. Soil moisture is generally plentiful and appears sufficient to maintain growth of pastures and ranges during much of July. Prospects for summer ranges are generally excellent.

The greatest improvement in pasture condition since June 1 occurred in Minnesota and North Dakota where July 1 pasture condition was 16 points above a month earlier. Cool weather had been retarding growth of grass in these States since early spring. Pasture conditions advanced 11 points in New Hampshire and South Dakota and 9 points in Montana and Nebraska since June 1. The only States reporting sharp declines in pasture condition from June 1 to July 1 were Texas and New Mexico where pasture condition dropped 10 and 11 points respectively.

July 1 pasture condition was above a year earlier in 36 States. In North Dakota pasture condition was 31 points above a year ago, and in New Mexico 29 points above. In South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Colorado, and Utah July 1 pasture condition ranged from 18 to 21 points above a year earlier. Only in Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina was pasture condition this July 1 appreciably below a year earlier. These States were 10, 11, 11, and 7 points, respectively, below last July 1.

Pasture conditions on July 1 were above average for this date in every State except West Virginia and California. South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado ranged from 19 to 21 points above average, and many other States were 10 or more points above average for the date. Highest State average conditions were 100 percent in Colorado and 99 percent in Iowa. Lowest were 64 percent in Arizona and 70 in New Mexico.

MILK PRODUCTION: Farm milking herds were turning out an all time high volume of milk as production reached its 1947 seasonal peak in June. For the country as a whole, milk production on farms during the month totaled almost 13.0 billion pounds, about 3 percent more than in June a year ago and 1 percent above the previous record for any month established in June 1945. Milk production per cow, stimulated by lush pastures and favored by generally moderate temperatures, was substantially higher than in any previous month in the 23-year period of record. Numbers of milk cows on farms, however, were the smallest since early 1941, and early indications from the Department's mid-year livestock survey give no indication that the downtrend in numbers which has persisted since 1944 has ended.

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Milk production per capita in June averaged 3.01 pounds per day, slightly higher than last year or the June average for the 1936-45 period, but lower than in 1942, 1943 and 1945. In the first six months of 1947, farm milking herds produced a total of 63.0 billion pounds of milk, 1.3 billion pounds more than in the same period last year. Production for the period, however, was slightly short of that in the first half of 1945, the year of record annual U. S. milk production.

With the coming of warm weather, milk production per cow has overcome the effects of the delayed spring season, reached an all-time peak in the first half of June, and has since been declining. July 1 milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 19.35 pounds, 5 percent higher than the 18.44 pounds for the corresponding date a year ago and 12 percent above the 1936-45 average of 17.25 pounds. Milk production per cow was relatively high in nearly all parts of the country, with only four States showing below average July 1 production. In all major geographic regions, except the South Atlantic, this year's July 1 average milk production per cow was the highest for the date of any year since the beginning of the record in 1925.

In the Northern New England and Great Lakes States from Wisconsin eastward, milk production per cow ranged from 10 to 19 percent above the 10-year average for the date. In the northern portion of the West North Central Region, States ranged from 8 to 12 percent above average and in the rest of the area from 15 to 25 percent above. In most southern States east of the Mississippi River, July 1 production per cow was substantially above average, with largest increases reported in Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, and Mississippi. In Texas, production per cow was below average, and in other West South Central States only moderately above average. In the central Rocky Mountain and inter-mountain States, milk per cow ranged from 11 to 21 percent above average, but in Idaho and the Pacific Coast States was only moderately above.

In comparison with July 1 a year ago, milk production per cow was up almost universally. Only 4 of the 48 States reported lower averages per cow this year than on July 1, 1946. In the West North Central Region, increases over a year ago were sharpest, with the area as a whole averaging 7 percent higher than in 1946. In the North Atlantic and East North Central States, July 1 production per cow was 5 percent above a year ago, in the South Central group, 4 percent above, and in the Western Region, 2 percent above.

The proportion of milk cows in crop correspondents' herds reported milked on July 1 averaged 77.4 percent, the highest for the date since 1942. In only 6 of the 23 years of record was the percentage milked on July 1 higher than this year. The highest July 1 percentage milked was the 78.3 reported in both 1938 and 1939.

Among the 20 States for which June monthly milk production estimates are available, two -- Wisconsin and Michigan -- set a new high production record for any month. Four additional States -- New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Missouri, and North Carolina -- set new high June records this year, but milk production in some month other than June had previously been higher. In Indiana, Illinois, and Utah, June production was very high, but failed to equal the 1945 record production for the month. In Minnesota, this year's June production was exceeded in 1942, 1943 and 1945. In 14 of the 20 States, June milk production this year was higher than a year ago, and in 15 of the States production was above the 10-year average for June.

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States ^{1/}

State	June 1936-45	June 1946	May 1947	June 1947	State	June 1936-45	June 1946	May 1947	June 1947
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	88	98	102	101	Va.	149	183	169	180
Pa.	468	515	549	540	N.C.	127	140	141	144
Ind.	335	377	365	383	S.C.	52	55	53	54
Ill.	541	560	578	587	Okla.	272	253	269	258
Mich.	534	602	597	608	Mont.	82	75	71	75
Wis.	1,556	1,813	1,805	1,825	Idaho	130	131	135	132
Minn.	936	961	931	970	Utah	59	70	67	70
Iowa	723	718	744	737	Wash.	219	221	229	213
Mo.	373	437	442	461	Oreg.	157	151	152	151
N.Dak.	272	250	225	261	Other				
Kans.	316	292	330	326	States	4,450	4,676	4,306	4,906
					U.S.	11,839	12,578	12,260	12,982

^{1/} Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,202,000,000 eggs in June. This was 2 percent more than in June last year and 17 percent above the 1936-45 average. A 4 percent increase in the rate of lay more than offset a 1 percent decrease in layers. June production was above that of June last year in all parts of the country except the South Central and Western areas where production was down 3 and 2 percent, respectively. Aggregate egg production for the first half of this year was 33,228,000,000 eggs, 3 percent less than for this period last year, but 21 percent above the 10-year average.

Egg production per layer during June was 16.0 eggs, a record high for the month. This rate compares with 15.5 a year ago and the average of 14.9. Record rates of lay prevailed in all parts of the country. Increases from June last year ranged from 1 percent in the North Atlantic to 8 percent in the South Central States. Average egg production per layer during the first half of this year was 91.4 eggs compared with 89.6 last year and 82.1 for the 10-year average.

The Nation's farm laying flock averaged 324,374,000 layers during June, a decrease of 1 percent from June last year, but 9 percent above average. Decreases in numbers of layers from last year in the West North Central, South Central and West were almost offset by increases in the North Atlantic, East North Central and South Atlantic States. The seasonal decrease in layers during June was 4.9 percent compared with 6.6 percent last year and an average of 6.3 percent. On July 1 there were about the same number of layers on farms as a year ago.

There were 567,425,000 young chickens of this year's hatching on farms July 1, about the same as a year ago, but 1 percent less than the 10-year average. Young chicken holdings on July 1 were more than a year ago in the North Atlantic, East North Central and Western States, but these increases were offset by decreases in the West North Central, South Atlantic and South Central States. Holdings decreased 1 percent from June 1 to July 1 this year, compared with a decrease of 3 percent last year. This indicates a larger June hatch this year than last.

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as of

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3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS JULY 1

(Thousands)

Year	: North : Atlantic	: E. North : Central	: W. North : Central	: South : Atlantic	: South : Central	: Western	: United : States
Av. 1936-45	66,482	123,079	175,713	56,777	107,392	43,563	573,007
1946	61,794	115,821	195,773	57,316	98,057	36,686	565,447
1947	71,287	120,560	186,508	54,570	94,658	39,842	567,425

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-June averaged 41.5 cents per dozen compared with 33.5 cents a year ago and the average of 23.4. Egg prices made about the average seasonal increase during the month ending June 15. June egg markets opened steady and were progressively firmer during June, closing very firm on top quality. Price advances were moderate the first half of the month but moved upward sharply toward the close reaching all time high levels. Egg production and quality declined seasonally. Storage reserves were unusually light while approaching the 1947 peak.

Farmers received an average of 27.5 cents per pound-live weight for chickens in mid-June compared with 26.6 cents a year ago and the 10-year average of 18.5 cents. Prices declined 0.4 cents during the month compared with no change on the average. After an irregular and slow period during the first part of June the demand for poultry improved. Supplies of poultry were ample.

Turkey prices on June 15 averaged 28.9 cents per pound live weight compared with 31.2 cents a year ago and an average of 19.8 cents. May, June and July prices are usually the lowest of the year because the sales consist of breeder hens and toms which bring less than the young birds sold in the fall and winter. June turkey markets were about steady on live and steady to firm on dressed. Receipts of live turkeys were seasonally light. Offerings of dressed birds, practically all storage, were in good demand and stocks satisfactorily reduced.

The average cost of the United States farm poultry ration in mid-June was \$4.03 per 100 pounds compared with \$3.49 a year ago. The ration cost increased 17 cents during the past month to the highest level of record, which is almost twice the 10-year average cost of \$2.14. The egg-feed price relationship on June 15 was more favorable than a year ago, but the chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios were considerably less favorable.

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HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1929 - 1947

Year	Corn, all	Oats	Barley	Sorghums: (including: syrup)	Winter	Wheat Spring	All
Thousand acres							
1929	97,805	38,153	13,564	8,378	41,241	22,151	63,392
1930	101,465	39,847	12,629	8,862	41,111	21,526	62,637
1931	106,866	40,193	11,181	10,281	43,488	14,216	57,704
1932	110,577	41,700	13,206	11,158	36,101	21,750	57,851
1933	105,918	36,528	9,641	11,788	30,348	19,076	49,424
1934	92,193	29,455	6,577	11,724	34,683	8,664	43,347
1935	95,974	40,109	12,436	14,620	33,602	17,703	51,305
1936	93,154	33,654	8,329	10,762	37,944	11,181	49,125
1937	93,930	35,542	9,969	11,741	47,075	17,094	64,169
1938	92,160	36,042	10,610	14,272	49,567	19,630	69,197
1939	88,279	33,460	12,739	15,679	37,681	14,988	52,669
1940	86,429	35,431	13,525	19,370	36,095	17,178	53,273
1941	85,357	38,161	14,276	17,905	39,778	16,157	55,935
1942	87,367	38,197	16,958	15,004	36,020	13,753	49,773
1943	92,060	38,914	14,900	16,413	34,563	16,792	51,355
1944	94,014	39,672	12,301	18,038	41,125	18,624	59,749
1945	88,079	41,933	10,465	14,751	46,989	18,131	65,120
1946	88,718	43,648	10,477	13,838	48,510	18,691	67,201
1947 1/	84,331	38,853	11,082	11,316	54,493	19,414	73,907

Year	Rye	Rice	Flaxseed	Cotton	All hay	Tobacco
Thousand acres						
1929	3,138	860	3,049	43,232	69,531	1,980.0
1930	3,646	966	3,780	42,444	67,947	2,124.2
1931	3,159	965	2,431	38,704	68,160	1,988.1
1932	3,350	874	1,988	35,891	70,412	1,404.6
1933	2,405	798	1,341	29,383	68,439	1,739.4
1934	1,921	812	1,002	26,866	65,387	1,273.1
1935	4,066	817	2,126	27,509	68,550	1,439.1
1936	2,694	981	1,125	29,755	67,732	1,440.9
1937	3,825	1,099	927	33,623	66,001	1,752.8
1938	4,087	1,076	905	24,248	68,175	1,600.7
1939	3,822	1,045	2,171	23,805	69,243	1,999.7
1940	3,204	1,069	3,182	23,861	73,058	1,410.2
1941	3,573	1,214	3,266	22,236	73,136	1,306.5
1942	3,792	1,457	4,408	22,602	74,827	1,377.3
1943	2,652	1,472	5,691	21,610	77,004	1,458.0
1944	2,132	1,480	2,610	19,651	77,541	1,751.1
1945	1,856	1,494	3,785	17,059	77,017	1,822.5
1946	1,598	1,567	2,430	17,615	74,352	1,960.0
1947 1/	1,953	1,623	4,063	--	74,331	1,913.6

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as of
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HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1929 - 1947 (Continued)

Year	Beans, dry edible	Peas, dry field	Soybeans grown alone	Cowpeas grown alone	Peanuts grown alone	Sugar beets
Thousand acres						
1929	1,845	192	2,429	1,214	1,627	688
1930	2,160	229	3,072	1,357	1,433	776
1931	1,947	241	3,835	2,095	1,773	713
1932	1,431	219	3,704	3,023	2,042	764
1933	1,729	258	3,537	2,487	1,717	983
1934	1,461	277	5,764	2,713	2,015	770
1935	1,865	320	6,966	2,342	1,972	763
1936	1,626	236	6,127	3,373	2,127	776
1937	1,695	227	6,332	3,648	1,967	753
1938	1,643	165	7,318	3,296	2,236	925
1939	1,679	169	9,565	3,168	2,563	918
1940	1,903	247	10,487	3,357	2,599	912
1941	2,019	291	10,068	3,770	2,451	755
1942	1,925	493	13,696	3,382	4,353	954
1943	2,362	795	14,191	2,223	4,775	550
1944	1,996	719	13,118	1,560	3,831	555
1945	1,485	518	13,007	1,477	3,844	713
1946	1,617	512	11,494	1,216	3,916	802
1947 1/	1,792	515	12,748	1,122	3,873	891

Year	Sorgo for syrup	Sugarcane, all	Potatoes	Sweet- potatoes	52 crops harvested	52 crops planted or grown
Thousand acres						
1929	143	314.0	3,030.2	647	355,295	363,028
1930	190	314.5	3,138.9	670	359,896	369,550
1931	313	310.4	3,489.5	854	355,818	370,589
1932	354	365.9	3,568.2	1,059	361,794	375,471
1933	360	375.8	3,422.6	907	330,850	373,124
1934	330	413.6	3,599.2	959	294,736	338,965
1935	285	427.4	3,468.8	944	336,050	361,889
1936	245	402.2	2,959.9	769	313,845	360,239
1937	210	450.2	3,054.9	768	338,452	363,020
1938	197	446.9	2,870.1	793	338,445	354,266
1939	189	418.9	2,812.8	728.0	321,887	342,648
1940	186	369.7	2,832.1	647.7	331,506	347,826
1941	176	398.7	2,692.6	730.9	335,310	347,654
1942	221	429.9	2,670.8	687.0	339,313	351,327
1943	207	431.9	3,239.0	856.6	347,735	361,498
1944	187	412.3	2,785.6	726.0	352,538	365,168
1945	159	423.4	2,700.2	671.2	346,486	356,884
1946	179	427.8	2,579.6	679.3	345,714	355,401
1947 1/	187	438.0	2,189.9	646.1	347,427	357,545

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes the principal crops (as revised) in addition to various minor crops as shown on pages 15 and 16 in the report "Prospective Plantings for 1947," issued March 20, 1947.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1947

July 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PLANTED ACREAGE OF SPRING SOWN CROPS, 1946 AND 1947

State	Corn, all	Oats 1/	Barley 1/	Potatoes 1/	Sweetpotatoes						
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	
	Thousand acres										
Maine	11	10	76	85	4	4	219	186	---	---	
N.H.	13	13	12	11	---	---	6.1	5.3	---	---	
Vt.	58	57	69	68	2	1	8.7	7.2	---	---	
Mass.	38	36	15	15	---	---	21.2	18.2	---	---	
R.I.	8	8	4	4	---	---	8.1	6.8	---	---	
Conn.	50	47	18	17	---	---	18.3	16.3	---	---	
N.Y.	689	634	848	602	116	111	171	145	---	---	
N.J.	190	175	54	51	10	13	68	60	16	16	
Pa.	1,397	1,369	874	760	109	124	132	115	---	---	
Ohio	3,671	3,451	1,410	846	18	16	55	47	---	---	
Ind.	4,557	4,375	1,500	1,335	29	22	2/ 29	27	1.4	1.4	
Ill.	9,097	9,097	3,917	3,447	35	32	18	16	2.6	2.2	
Mich.	1,830	1,610	1,596	1,197	139	121	153	130	---	---	
Wis.	2,571	2,571	2,943	2,884	125	159	115	98	---	---	
Minn.	5,514	5,404	5,439	4,623	738	1,033	156	137	---	---	
Iowa	11,064	10,400	5,920	5,861	12	30	24	20	1.5	1.8	
Mo.	4,710	4,522	2,159	1,619	77	87	27	23	.7	.7	
N.Dak.	1,219	1,109	2,533	2,204	2,404	2,644	152	143	---	---	
S.Dak.	4,097	4,097	3,561	3,098	1,464	1,420	29	23	---	---	
Nebr.	8,062	7,578	2,696	2,372	613	533	68	58	---	---	
Kans.	3,154	2,523	1,495	1,480	360	360	17	15	2.2	2.6	
Del.	145	142	7	7	11	13	3.4	2.9	1.0	1.0	
Md.	458	449	46	43	69	80	17.0	14.4	9.7	9.2	
Va.	1,125	1,136	169	159	73	92	69	63	26	28	
W.Va.	303	303	80	79	7	8	28	26	---	---	
N.C.	2,215	2,215	493	523	37	37	80	73	64	70	
S.C.	1,452	1,437	760	775	24	30	24	22	58	54	
Ga.	3,313	3,346	806	887	6	6	23	20	80	84	
Fla.	703	703	154	154	---	---	40.8	30.1	16	17	
Ky.	2,253	2,185	159	143	71	73	37	33	13	12	
Tenn.	2,207	2,207	310	322	100	100	37	31	30	27	
Ala.	2,743	2,825	302	296	3	2	46	38	65	64	
Miss.	2,417	2,369	507	502	3	3	27	20	57	56	
Ark.	1,509	1,373	399	499	8	5	37	30	19	18	
La.	1,040	998	150	165	---	---	42	32	122	98	
Okla.	1,534	1,319	1,269	1,332	156	140	21	17	8	7	
Tex.	3,267	3,071	1,953	1,875	206	200	54	45	74	63	
Mont.	190	196	419	419	842	893	17	18	---	---	
Idaho	27	24	185	191	285	308	175	140	---	---	
Wyo.	73	73	174	169	151	160	14.5	14.1	---	---	
Colo.	717	638	215	224	683	663	91	75	---	---	
N.Mex.	160	160	57	54	36	40	4.0	3.6	---	---	
Ariz.	34	34	29	32	161	161	6.9	6.2	---	---	
Utah	22	25	51	59	113	113	15.5	14.3	---	---	
Nev.	2	2	12	13	22	22	3.2	2.3	---	---	
Wash.	17	17	213	222	100	104	44	32	---	---	
Oreg.	34	31	420	424	302	341	53	42	---	---	
Calif.	67	60	570	542	1,870	1,964	121	97	12	12	
U.S.	90,027	86,424	47,048	42,689	11,594	12,268	2,626.7	2,238.7	685.4	651.2	

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

2/ Revised.

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PLANTED ACREAGE OF SPRING SOWN CROPS, 1946 AND 1947 (Continued)

State	All spring wheat		Durum wheat		Other spring wheat		Flaxseed 1/	
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
Thousand acres								
Maine	1	1			1	1		
N.Y.	9	4			9	4		
Ohio								5
Ill.	7	5			7	5	1	4
Mich.							7	7
Wis.	63	77			63	77	6	15
Minn.	1,311	1,115	35	56	1,276	1,059	932	1,491
Iowa	6	10			6	10	35	80
Mo.							6	7
N.Dak.	10,444	10,435	2,268	2,586	8,176	7,849	866	1,550
S.Dak.	3,371	3,490	190	182	3,181	3,308	378	593
Nebr.	56	65			56	65	1	
Kans.	2				2		120	125
Okla.							3	12
Tex.							84	84
Mont.	2,561	3,048			2,561	3,048	79	178
Idaho	483	531			483	531		3
Wyo.	64	65			64	65	1	2
Colo.	141	120			141	120		
N.Mex.	22	20			22	20		
Ariz.							14	20
Utah	75	71			75	71		
Nev.	16	18			16	18		
Wash.	447	831			447	831		3
Oreg.	225	212			225	212		8
Calif.							106	125
U.S.	19,304	20,118	2,493	2,824	16,811	17,294	2,639	4,312

1/Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

State	Beans, dry edible		Peas, dry field		Sugar beets		Rice	
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
Thousand acres								
Maine	5	6						
N.Y.	123	135						
Ohio					29	25		
Mich.	531	558			106	83		
Wis. 1/			1	1				
Minn. 1/	3	2	6	6				
N.Dak. 1/	1	1	15	20				
Nebr.	64	70			69	81		
Ark.							327	356
La.							592	604
Tex. 1/							412	441
Mont.	24	28	30	23	82	84		
Idaho	129	155	161	153	92	116		
Wyo.	93	115	3	2	40	41		
Colo.	276	331	34	51	172	176		
N.Mex. 1/	142	145						
Ariz.	14	17						
Utah	6	7			45	47		
Wash. 1/	4	4	244	256				
Oreg. 1/			20	26				
Calif.	283	313	24	26	2/ 135	2/ 165	253	235
Other								
States					134	148		
U.S.	1,628	1,887	538	564	904	966	1,584	1,636

1/Acreage of sugar beets included in "Other States."

2/Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1947

July 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For			Indi-			Indi-
	Average:		harvest:	Average:		cated	Average		cated
	1936-45:	1946	1947	1936-45:	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1947
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	298	206	371	24.0	26.5	26.5	7,195	5,459	9,832
N.J.	57	62	72	22.0	25.0	27.0	1,245	1,550	1,944
Pa.	912	885	928	20.1	22.5	23.5	18,406	19,912	21,808
Ohio	1,991	1,831	2,186	21.1	26.5	23.5	42,117	48,522	51,371
Ind.	1,493	1,381	1,562	18.1	21.5	22.0	27,122	29,692	34,364
Ill.	1,669	1,212	1,345	18.4	16.0	19.5	31,138	19,392	26,228
Mich.	819	864	1,140	21.9	26.5	26.0	18,063	22,896	29,640
Wis.	41	31	39	18.3	21.0	20.0	747	651	780
Minn.	171	88	103	18.4	19.0	21.0	3,140	1,672	2,163
Iowa	307	133	181	19.0	24.0	23.0	5,781	3,192	4,163
Mo.	1,704	1,252	1,452	14.7	15.0	17.0	25,015	18,780	24,684
S.Dak.	149	308	351	12.2	18.0	17.5	1,910	5,544	6,142
Nebr.	3,028	3,901	4,286	16.2	23.0	22.0	49,024	89,723	94,292
Kans.	11,347	13,380	14,718	14.1	16.2	19.0	158,441	216,756	279,642
Del.	69	64	68	18.9	19.0	20.5	1,298	1,216	1,394
Md.	377	366	370	19.6	20.0	21.0	7,389	7,320	7,770
Va.	532	451	479	15.0	18.5	17.5	7,976	8,344	8,382
W.Va.	114	79	86	15.7	19.0	19.5	1,766	1,501	1,677
N.C.	476	371	497	13.6	17.0	17.0	6,456	6,307	8,449
S.C.	216	164	264	11.9	16.5	16.5	2,612	2,706	4,356
Ga.	186	161	228	11.0	13.0	14.0	2,049	2,093	3,192
Ky.	406	297	324	15.2	14.0	16.0	6,246	4,153	5,184
Tenn.	393	277	360	12.8	14.0	15.0	4,981	3,878	5,400
Ala.	11	12	10	12.6	14.5	15.5	151	174	155
Miss.	1/9	9	20	1/25.7	22.0	23.0	1/226	198	460
Ark.	46	28	25	10.8	15.0	16.0	485	420	400
Okla.	4,501	6,087	6,757	12.7	14.5	16.5	57,681	88,262	111,490
Tex.	3,598	5,992	7,190	11.3	10.5	19.0	41,287	62,916	136,610
Mont.	1,048	1,631	1,240	18.4	20.0	19.0	20,635	32,620	23,560
Idaho	643	800	840	25.0	25.5	28.0	16,143	20,400	23,520
Wyo.	116	185	207	15.2	23.5	23.5	1,926	4,348	4,864
Colo.	978	1,755	2,369	16.8	20.0	24.0	17,333	35,100	56,856
N.Mex.	246	331	629	10.9	8.0	16.5	2,761	2,648	10,378
Ariz.	33	27	28	22.0	21.0	21.0	738	567	588
Utah	189	239	256	19.4	20.0	24.0	3,703	4,780	6,144
Nev.	4	5	6	27.8	28.0	29.0	126	140	174
Wash.	1,178	2,206	1,985	27.2	30.5	26.5	32,626	67,283	52,602
Oreg.	624	776	792	24.1	26.0	25.0	15,079	20,176	19,800
Calif.	708	663	729	18.2	19.0	16.0	12,942	12,597	11,664
U. S.	40,684	48,510	54,493	16.1	18.0	20.0	653,893	873,893	1,092,122

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
July 1, 1947

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	Average:	1946	harvest:	1936-45	1946	cated	1936-45	1946	cated
	1936-45:	1947	1947	1947	1947	1947	1947	1947	1947
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	2	1	1	19.8	21.0	23.0	48	21	23
N.Y.	4	9	4	18.4	21.0	15.5	75	189	62
Ill.	18	7	5	19.2	23.0	20.0	320	161	100
Wis.	47	62	76	17.9	26.0	23.0	792	1,612	1,748
Minn.	1,315	1,268	1,043	15.8	19.5	18.5	20,354	24,726	19,296
Iowa	19	6	7	15.6	20.0	18.0	279	120	126
N.Dak.	5,740	7,960	7,642	12.9	13.5	17.5	79,722	107,460	133,735
S.Dak.	2,070	3,094	3,187	10.2	14.5	15.0	22,584	44,863	47,805
Nebr.	165	53	60	9.8	18.0	17.0	1,304	954	1,020
Kans.	9	1	---	8.2	12.0	---	76	12	---
Mont.	2,434	2,382	2,835	13.7	12.5	17.0	33,929	29,775	48,195
Idaho	382	466	513	29.4	31.0	32.0	11,154	14,446	16,416
Wyo.	98	60	60	14.2	19.0	17.5	1,364	1,140	1,050
Colo.	229	120	110	15.4	16.5	19.0	3,337	1,980	2,090
N.Mex.	20	19	18	14.1	13.0	15.0	286	247	270
Utah	69	71	70	30.8	31.0	35.0	2,104	2,201	2,450
Nev.	12	15	17	25.7	27.0	27.0	316	405	459
Wash.	984	436	798	21.4	24.5	20.0	20,557	10,682	15,960
Oreg.	251	208	196	22.4	24.0	23.5	5,506	4,992	4,606
U.S.	13,895	16,238	16,642	14.6	15.1	17.8	204,566	245,986	295,411

DURUM WHEAT									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	Average:	1946	harvest:	1936-45	1946	cated	1936-45	1946	cated
	1936-45:	1947	1947	1947	1947	1947	1947	1947	1947
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	70	35	55	15.7	19.5	18.0	1,042	682	990
N.Dak.	1,988	2,232	2,544	13.4	14.5	17.5	26,483	32,364	44,520
S.Dak.	400	186	173	10.9	15.0	14.5	4,322	2,790	2,508
3 States	2,458	2,453	2,772	13.1	14.6	17.3	31,847	35,836	48,018

WHEAT (Production by classes) for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White		Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter &	Spring)	
	Thousand bushels						
Av. 1936-45	391,557	197,742	167,233	32,586	101,189		890,306
1946	581,832	196,947	214,361	36,317	126,258		1,155,715
1947 2/	760,535	236,281	256,701	48,680	133,354		1,435,551

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated July 1, 1947.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1947

July 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Indi-		
	Average:	harvest:	1936-45	1946	cated:	1936-45	1946	cated	
	1936-45	1947	1936-45	1947	1947	1936-45	1947	1947	
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	14	11	10	39.7	37.0	36.0	537	407	360
N.H.	14	13	13	41.6	41.0	38.0	578	533	494
Vt.	68	58	57	38.2	40.0	34.0	2,608	2,320	1,938
Mass.	41	38	36	41.2	43.0	39.0	1,705	1,634	1,404
R.I.	9	8	8	38.0	39.0	36.0	330	312	288
Conn.	49	50	47	40.2	44.0	40.0	1,966	2,200	1,880
N.Y.	672	683	622	35.3	39.0	31.0	23,748	26,637	19,282
N.J.	192	189	174	38.0	45.0	39.0	7,291	8,505	6,786
Pa.	1,332	1,380	1,352	40.6	43.0	41.0	53,974	59,340	55,432
Ohio	3,469	3,641	3,386	45.5	49.0	35.0	157,149	178,409	118,510
Ind.	4,269	4,539	4,331	44.0	51.0	40.0	186,996	231,489	173,240
Ill.	8,349	9,024	9,024	45.8	57.0	45.0	380,023	514,368	406,030
Mich.	1,609	1,804	1,569	34.4	28.0	31.0	55,526	50,512	48,639
Wis.	2,400	2,545	2,545	37.8	44.0	37.0	91,368	111,980	94,165
Minn.	4,886	5,452	5,316	37.9	44.0	37.0	185,498	239,888	196,692
Iowa	10,178	11,027	9,924	47.6	60.0	40.0	481,458	661,620	396,930
Mo.	4,328	4,648	4,386	27.6	37.0	31.0	118,154	171,976	135,966
N.Dak.	1,064	1,188	1,069	19.4	21.5	20.0	21,260	25,542	21,380
S.Dak.	3,140	4,010	3,892	19.5	30.0	27.0	64,525	120,300	105,034
Nebr.	7,528	7,978	7,275	20.0	29.0	27.0	153,843	231,362	196,425
Kans.	2,852	3,011	2,409	18.8	21.0	23.0	54,852	63,231	55,407
Del.	140	144	140	29.3	31.5	30.0	3,894	4,536	4,200
Md.	482	456	447	34.5	38.0	36.0	16,669	17,328	16,092
Va.	1,329	1,119	1,130	26.4	32.5	31.0	34,900	36,368	35,030
W.Va.	398	300	300	30.3	34.0	35.0	11,896	10,200	10,500
N.C.	2,353	2,182	2,182	21.0	27.0	27.0	49,302	58,914	58,914
S.C.	1,632	1,447	1,433	15.0	19.0	19.0	24,290	27,493	27,227
Ga.	3,944	3,270	3,303	11.3	13.5	15.0	44,229	44,145	49,545
Fla.	724	691	691	10.4	10.0	11.0	7,512	6,910	7,601
Ky.	2,567	2,246	2,179	26.2	36.5	33.0	66,809	81,979	71,907
Tenn.	2,601	2,189	2,189	24.4	30.0	28.0	63,227	65,670	61,292
Ala.	3,282	2,710	2,818	13.6	15.5	17.0	44,255	42,005	47,906
Miss.	2,824	2,210	2,298	16.0	16.5	17.5	45,046	36,465	40,215
Ark.	1,973	1,472	1,340	17.2	21.0	22.0	33,723	30,912	29,480
La.	1,417	1,000	960	15.7	15.0	17.5	22,091	15,000	16,800
Okla.	1,704	1,479	1,242	16.3	17.5	19.5	27,644	25,882	24,219
Tex.	4,538	3,236	3,042	15.8	17.0	17.5	71,963	55,012	53,235
Mont.	169	180	184	15.0	14.0	17.0	2,643	2,520	3,128
Idaho	42	26	23	43.2	42.0	42.0	1,837	1,092	966
Wyo.	136	68	68	12.6	16.5	12.0	1,664	1,122	816
Colo.	955	683	608	14.0	21.0	17.0	13,098	14,343	10,336
N.Mex.	188	141	144	13.6	16.0	14.0	2,551	2,256	2,016
Ariz.	35	32	32	10.8	11.0	9.0	375	352	288
Utah	25	21	24	28.4	28.0	32.0	702	588	768
Nev.	3	2	2	30.8	35.0	34.0	86	70	68
Wash.	29	17	17	39.2	52.0	49.0	1,099	884	833
Oreg.	55	33	30	32.7	35.5	36.5	1,789	1,172	1,095
Calif.	75	67	60	32.2	32.0	32.0	2,419	2,144	1,920
U.S.	90,083	88,718	84,331	29.4	37.1	31.0	2,639,102	3,287,927	2,612,309

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1947

July 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS JULY 1 1/

: Corn for grain :				: Oats :			: Old Wheat :		
State	Average:	1946	1947	Average:	1946	1947	Average:	1946	1947
	:1936-45:			:1936-45:			:1936-45:		
Thousand bushels									
Maine	10	4	4	704	394	341	8	1	1
N.H.	21	14	15	53	44	26	—	—	—
Vt.	29	8	16	211	197	245	—	—	—
Mass.	52	43	64	20	20	26	—	—	—
R.I.	11	8	8	4	2	3	—	—	—
Conn.	78	70	79	14	22	30	—	—	—
N.Y.	1,046	819	1,531	4,371	3,076	6,148	819	686	452
N.J.	1,475	1,446	1,631	246	142	288	107	93	93
Pa.	8,917	11,317	11,125	3,911	4,425	4,805	1,594	1,703	1,493
Ohio	31,351	36,608	36,706	5,877	7,902	11,202	2,904	2,012	1,698
Ind.	42,302	53,856	53,893	5,180	8,637	8,986	1,594	700	742
Ill.	115,064	61,311	94,113	17,814	20,165	23,617	1,402	496	293
Mich.	9,605	11,128	9,292	8,515	10,234	15,097	2,567	1,350	1,488
Wis.	9,134	7,812	10,213	14,052	33,514	21,209	434	220	566
Minn.	42,053	22,927	39,339	28,831	46,102	34,590	4,591	1,062	1,896
Iowa	188,564	97,156	183,379	34,183	40,987	44,095	886	266	166
Mo.	28,668	19,716	43,504	6,399	4,593	10,959	1,522	822	657
N.Dak.	1,150	818	1,083	14,993	25,867	16,946	20,357	10,047	10,487
S.Dak.	16,854	15,398	25,162	13,674	34,410	23,092	6,444	2,979	3,990
Nebr.	45,613	46,516	60,367	8,392	14,597	14,342	6,554	1,647	2,267
Kans.	10,346	12,310	11,950	4,504	1,609	5,272	11,245	4,159	2,168
Del.	875	979	1,196	4	11	5	26	7	6
Md.	3,304	3,108	3,032	125	189	163	212	169	73
Va.	6,140	7,692	9,008	248	437	511	551	380	375
W.Va.	1,910	2,269	1,972	257	363	412	218	193	150
N.C.	10,508	14,506	14,364	580	567	1,030	464	486	347
S.C.	5,008	4,959	5,646	548	757	904	67	59	135
Ga.	7,993	9,756	7,446	513	975	410	112	148	52
Fla.	678	622	840	—	0	0	—	—	—
Ky.	11,794	14,220	20,084	166	286	321	200	275	83
Tenn.	10,955	12,272	14,662	156	701	649	182	250	78
Ala.	7,796	8,411	7,775	215	326	332	8	13	7
Miss.	6,311	6,193	4,661	288	595	335	2/ 6	6	1
Ark.	4,727	3,645	3,918	455	328	382	27	25	2
La.	2,034	1,755	1,316	122	257	79	—	—	—
Okl.	2,821	1,714	2,123	3,120	1,888	2,478	2,877	1,108	883
Tex.	7,581	3,414	4,832	4,272	2,273	2,546	1,238	482	315
Mont.	114	17	15	3,255	2,810	2,943	12,878	4,857	4,992
Idaho	238	165	143	1,034	735	649	2,756	1,309	1,220
Wyo.	120	38	19	698	1,082	993	676	254	247
Colo.	1,429	1,520	888	860	1,617	842	2,366	1,596	927
N.Mex.	357	234	241	82	66	45	219	194	87
Ariz.	71	69	55	10	11	17	10	5	6
Utah	10	2	5	196	300	282	670	474	419
Nev.	1	1	1	25	35	31	43	24	30
Wash.	37	19	19	904	710	492	1,536	615	780
Oreg.	130	53	57	1,083	604	978	1,387	327	629
Calif.	17	10	11	50	0	0	430	107	126
U.S.	645,308	496,928	687,803	191,211	274,862	259,148	92,185	41,606	40,427

1/ Soybean stocks on farms; see page 51. 2/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

			OATS			Production		
Acreage			Yield per acre			Indi-		
State	Harvested	For	Average	1946	Indi-	Average	1946	cated
	Average	harvest	1936-45	1947	1947	1936-45	1947	1947
	1936-45	1947						
	Thousand acres		Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	97 71 80		37.2 40.0 37.0			3,576 2,840 2,960		
N.H.	7 7 6		36.6 37.0 36.0			263 259 216		
Vt.	50 45 43		31.8 34.0 26.0			1,588 1,530 1,118		
Mass.	6 7 7		30.8 37.0 31.0			175 259 217		
R.I.	1 1 1		30.7 32.0 30.0			37 32 30		
Conn.	5 7 7		31.8 36.0 31.0			153 252 217		
N.Y.	772 809 510		29.3 40.0 22.0			22,989 32,360 11,220		
N.J.	46 45 41		29.6 32.0 29.0			1,355 1,440 1,189		
Pa.	850 846 719		29.4 35.5 27.0			25,078 30,033 19,413		
Ohio	1,126 1,383 795		35.5 45.0 26.0			39,970 62,235 20,670		
Ind.	1,308 1,440 1,253		32.2 39.0 27.0			42,145 56,160 33,831		
Ill.	3,417 3,878 3,374		37.8 43.5 34.0			129,381 168,693 114,716		
Mich.	1,315 1,580 1,122		34.3 45.5 25.0			45,662 71,890 28,050		
Wis.	2,483 2,868 2,811		36.8 43.5 43.0			92,318 124,758 120,873		
Minn.	4,285 5,338 4,537		35.6 36.0 39.0			153,589 192,168 176,943		
Iowa	5,332 5,802 5,686		35.3 38.0 36.0			189,046 220,476 204,696		
Mo.	1,827 1,964 1,355		23.9 31.0 20.0			43,861 60,884 27,100		
N.Dak.	1,809 2,414 2,124		26.4 26.0 33.0			52,008 62,764 70,092		
S.Dak.	2,070 3,462 2,977		28.3 29.0 34.0			62,789 100,398 101,218		
Nebr.	1,812 2,561 2,228		24.4 28.0 29.0			45,603 71,708 64,612		
Kans.	1,526 1,423 1,362		23.0 28.5 28.0			35,492 40,556 38,136		
Del.	4 5 5		28.9 31.0 30.0			107 155 150		
Md.	37 38 37		29.6 33.0 32.0			1,098 1,254 1,184		
Va.	116 142 128		23.6 30.0 26.0			2,786 4,260 3,328		
W.Va.	75 64 62		22.8 28.0 24.0			1,716 1,792 1,488		
N.C.	273 390 417		24.4 33.0 29.5			6,722 12,870 12,302		
S.C.	582 693 707		22.7 29.0 26.5			13,352 20,097 18,736		
Ga.	539 619 669		20.7 26.5 24.5			11,347 16,404 16,390		
Fla.	18 40 30		15.1 18.0 20.0			297 720 600		
Ky.	82 119 101		20.2 27.0 24.5			1,667 3,213 2,474		
Tenn.	135 245 250		21.4 26.5 25.0			3,055 6,492 6,250		
Ala.	180 226 231		20.5 24.5 23.0			3,821 5,537 5,313		
Miss.	244 360 425		31.2 31.0 31.0			7,785 11,160 13,175		
Ark.	257 255 306		24.7 30.0 31.0			6,418 7,650 9,486		
La.	89 110 121		29.6 24.0 27.5			2,621 2,640 3,328		
Okla.	1,370 1,180 1,251		19.3 21.0 23.5			26,572 24,780 29,398		
Tex.	1,426 1,653 1,488		22.8 22.0 21.0			33,236 36,366 31,248		
Mont.	350 339 339		30.1 31.0 34.0			11,086 10,509 11,526		
Idaho	174 164 167		39.9 44.0 43.0			6,958 7,216 7,181		
Wyo.	120 153 148		28.9 29.5 30.5			3,495 4,514 4,514		
Colo.	175 187 198		29.8 30.0 33.0			5,255 5,610 6,534		
N.Mex.	36 45 48		22.2 20.0 23.0			814 900 1,104		
Ariz.	8 12 14		28.5 28.0 28.0			241 336 392		
Utah	42 41 50		40.7 43.0 45.0			1,735 1,763 2,250		
Nev.	6 7 8		38.7 44.0 42.0			253 308 336		
Wash.	171 128 140		45.2 48.0 48.0			7,762 6,144 6,720		
Oreg.	296 292 295		32.0 33.5 34.0			9,527 9,782 10,030		
Calif.	151 190 180		29.5 30.0 25.0			4,479 5,200 4,500		
U.S.	32,101 43,648 38,853		31.2 34.6 32.1			1,161,282 1,502,867 1,247,454		

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

as of
July 1, 1947

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

BARLEY

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	1946	Indi-	
	: 1936-45:	: harvest:	: 1936-45:	: cated :	: 1936-45 :	: cated :	: 1946 :	: cated :	
	: 1936-45:	: 1947 :	: 1947 :	: 1947 :	: 1947 :	: 1947 :	: 1947 :	: 1947 :	
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	4	4	4	27.8	32.0	29.0	111	128	116
Vt.	5	2	1	26.5	28.0	21.0	132	56	21
N.Y.	126	114	105	24.6	32.0	14.0	3,084	3,648	1,470
N.J.	6	9	12	27.5	36.0	29.0	173	324	348
Pa.	108	108	123	29.6	36.5	31.0	3,140	3,942	3,813
Ohio	31	17	15	25.5	29.5	22.0	784	502	330
Ind.	48	27	20	23.5	24.0	24.0	1,164	648	480
Ill.	104	33	30	27.0	26.0	24.0	2,862	858	720
Mich.	182	138	117	27.3	36.5	17.0	5,023	5,037	1,989
Wis.	553	124	157	30.0	37.5	34.0	16,032	4,650	5,338
Minn.	1,562	733	1,012	24.8	29.0	28.0	38,915	21,257	28,336
Iowa	268	12	28	24.6	30.0	28.0	6,988	360	784
Mo.	136	63	70	19.5	20.0	20.0	2,677	1,260	1,400
N.Dak.	1,809	2,330	2,563	19.6	20.0	24.5	38,287	46,600	62,794
S.Dak.	1,576	1,377	1,349	18.3	22.0	23.0	29,752	30,294	31,027
Nebr.	1,130	549	478	17.4	21.0	22.0	20,768	11,529	10,516
Kans.	761	287	284	15.2	17.5	21.0	12,051	5,022	5,964
Del.	6	10	12	29.2	30.5	29.0	158	305	348
Md.	62	63	73	28.3	34.5	29.0	1,748	2,174	2,117
Va.	67	71	88	25.7	32.0	27.0	1,726	2,272	2,376
W.Va.	9	7	8	25.1	29.0	29.0	226	203	232
N.C.	26	30	30	22.1	27.5	27.0	598	825	810
S.C.	16	21	26	19.1	26.0	27.0	325	546	702
Ga.	1/ 7	6	6	1/18.9	21.5	22.0	1/ 140	129	132
Ky.	67	50	55	22.7	25.0	25.0	1,531	1,250	1,375
Tenn.	72	82	82	19.2	20.0	20.0	1,404	1,640	1,640
Ala.	—	2	1	—	18.0	18.0	—	36	18
Miss.	1/ 3	2	2	1/25.3	24.0	25.0	1/ 71	48	50
Ark.	10	5	3	16.6	19.5	20.0	174	98	60
Okla.	346	130	120	16.1	14.0	18.0	5,682	1,820	2,160
Tex.	228	174	139	16.6	15.0	18.5	3,913	2,610	2,572
Mont.	326	800	848	24.7	22.5	26.0	8,486	18,000	22,048
Idaho	259	267	291	35.0	35.0	37.0	9,139	9,345	10,767
Wyo.	93	140	147	28.0	28.5	30.0	2,683	3,990	4,410
Colo.	581	593	581	22.7	23.5	26.0	13,474	13,936	15,106
N.Mex.	24	30	36	20.8	20.0	22.0	489	600	792
Ariz.	45	85	102	33.1	35.0	35.0	1,533	2,975	3,570
Utah	106	108	108	43.6	45.0	47.0	4,625	4,860	5,076
Nev.	17	20	20	35.1	34.0	43.0	590	680	860
Wash.	156	90	85	35.6	37.5	35.5	5,731	3,375	3,018
Oreg.	211	278	306	30.6	34.0	34.5	6,574	9,452	10,557
Calif.	1,261	1,486	1,545	27.2	31.0	25.0	34,436	46,066	38,625
U.S.	12,407	10,477	11,082	22.9	25.1	25.7	287,360	263,350	284,867

1/ Short-time average.

RYE

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Harvested	For	Average
	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1936-45	1947	1946	1947	1936-45
	1936-45	1947	1936-45	1947	1936-45	1947	1936-45	1947	1936-45
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	18	8	14	17.2	18.0	18.0	312	144	252
N.J.	16	15	15	16.8	17.5	20.0	275	262	300
Pa.	57	22	19	14.6	15.5	16.0	828	341	304
Ohio	56	17	26	16.1	17.0	17.0	916	289	442
Ind.	114	40	72	12.9	13.5	14.0	1,479	540	1,008
Ill.	71	38	46	12.7	12.5	13.0	912	475	598
Mich.	86	48	65	13.1	14.0	14.5	1,104	672	942
Wis.	186	76	85	11.3	11.5	12.0	2,181	874	1,020
Minn.	312	118	153	13.5	13.0	14.5	4,384	1,534	2,218
Iowa	58	11	10	15.1	18.5	16.0	972	204	160
Mo.	43	35	38	11.9	12.5	12.0	512	438	456
N.Dak.	602	196	307	10.8	10.5	14.0	6,750	2,058	4,298
S.Dak.	548	241	323	11.5	10.5	14.0	6,589	2,530	4,522
Nebr.	385	267	289	10.7	11.5	9.5	4,155	3,070	2,746
Kans.	85	53	57	10.8	10.5	11.5	917	556	656
Del.	12	18	22	13.1	13.5	12.0	152	243	264
Md.	13	14	19	14.2	14.5	14.0	256	203	266
Va.	42	28	25	12.3	14.0	14.0	511	392	350
W.Va.	6	3	3	11.9	12.5	13.0	72	38	39
N.C.	46	22	23	9.6	12.5	12.5	435	275	288
S.C.	18	13	12	8.9	10.0	11.0	163	130	132
Ga.	18	6	5	7.7	11.0	9.0	135	66	45
Ky.	20	37	40	12.3	14.0	14.0	253	518	560
Tenn.	39	25	24	9.6	10.0	10.0	378	250	240
Okla.	84	48	53	8.8	9.0	10.0	760	432	530
Tex.	15	8	32	9.7	10.0	12.0	147	80	384
Mont.	34	30	38	11.5	10.0	13.0	413	300	494
Idaho	6	4	4	14.2	14.0	15.0	86	56	60
Wyo.	18	10	10	9.3	9.5	11.5	183	95	115
Colo.	70	68	47	9.4	9.5	11.0	704	646	517
N.Mex.	8	5	5	9.6	8.5	14.0	75	42	70
Utah	6	9	8	9.4	9.5	12.0	61	86	96
Wash.	20	12	10	11.4	12.5	11.0	240	150	110
Oreg.	36	40	41	13.8	13.5	14.5	500	540	594
Calif.	10	13	13	11.9	12.0	11.0	124	156	143
U.S.	3,164	1,598	1,953	11.9	11.7	12.9	37,934	18,685	25,219

RICE

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Harvested	For	Average
	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1936-45	1947	1946	1947	1936-45
	1936-45	1947	1936-45	1947	1936-45	1947	1936-45	1947	1936-45
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ark.	220	320	352	50.8	45.0	50.0	11,118	14,400	17,600
La.	535	589	601	39.9	38.5	38.5	21,243	22,676	23,138
Tex.	315	412	441	48.0	43.0	44.0	14,877	17,716	19,404
Calif.	169	246	229	66.3	68.0	67.0	10,982	16,728	15,343
U.S.	1,239	1,567	1,623	47.4	45.6	46.5	58,220	71,520	75,485

CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

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3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

as of
July 1, 1947

SORGHUMS 1/

State	Planted			Acreage		Harvested		For harvest
	Average	1946	1947	Average	1946	1947		
	1936-45			1936-45				
Thousand acres								
Ind.	12	9	9	12	9	9		
Ill.	22	9	9	22	9	9		
Wis.	7	1	1	7	1	1		
Minn.	31	10	10	30	10	10		
Iowa	67	9	9	65	9	9		
Mo.	348	184	184	341	181	181		
N. Dak.	116	69	69	110	64	64		
S. Dak.	810	238	186	727	221	170		
Nebr.	1,019	407	387	948	390	370		
Kans.	3,337	2,718	2,202	2,952	2,505	2,029		
Va.	8	17	22	8	15	19		
W. Va.	2	2	2	2	2	2		
N. C.	28	30	30	28	30	30		
S. C.	32	31	30	32	31	30		
Ga.	61	48	54	60	48	54		
Ky.	45	39	41	45	39	41		
Tenn.	67	58	53	67	58	53		
Ala.	66	91	106	65	90	105		
Miss.	61	52	58	60	50	57		
Ark.	134	95	93	129	93	91		
La.	14	8	8	14	8	8		
Okla.	2,077	1,957	1,546	1,873	1,829	1,427		
Tex.	6,877	7,505	5,801	6,481	7,101	5,617		
Mont.	9	7	8	8	7	8		
Wyo.	21	8	7	18	8	7		
Colo.	796	613	552	644	546	502		
N. Mex.	546	317	290	461	265	266		
Ariz.	46	70	43	45	68	41		
Calif.	141	151	106	132	151	106		
U. S.	16,727	14,753	11,916	15,394	13,838	11,316		

1/ Grain and sweet sorghums for all uses except sirup.

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested			Average			Average		
	1936-45	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1947
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Wis.	5	1	1	880	1,100	970	47	11	10
Minn.	--	6	6	--	800	750	--	48	45
N. Dak.	--	15	20	--	1,000	1,100	--	150	220
Mont.	32	29	23	1,149	1,200	1,150	362	348	264
Idaho	113	156	148	1,185	1,350	1,275	1,396	2,106	1,887
Wyo.	3/ 2	3	2	3/1,065	1,250	1,200	3/ 21	38	24
Colo.	18	24	24	855	750	950	157	180	228
Wash.	185	235	240	1,313	1,480	1,270	2,509	3,478	3,048
Oreg.	19	19	25	1,316	1,300	1,300	266	247	325
Calif.	--	24	26	--	1,335	725	--	320	188
U. S.	386	512	515	1,220	1,353	1,212	4,870	6,926	6,239

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned). 3/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1947

July 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

ALL HAY

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Indi-	Harvested	For	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Indi-
	1936-45: 1946	1947	1936-45: 1946	1947	1936-45: 1946	1947	1936-45: 1946	1947	1947
	Thousand acres				Tons		Thousand tons		
Maine	907	873	874	0.93	0.97	0.95	840	844	830
N.H.	366	377	373	1.12	1.18	1.20	410	443	454
Vt.	962	1,047	1,042	1.30	1.43	1.40	1,254	1,499	1,459
Mass.	368	381	381	1.47	1.71	1.60	541	650	610
R.I.	36	37	37	1.32	1.43	1.40	48	53	52
Conn.	294	296	294	1.44	1.62	1.55	424	480	456
N.Y.	3,964	3,991	3,950	1.39	1.62	1.55	5,508	6,446	6,122
N.J.	254	261	250	1.56	1.66	1.60	396	434	400
Pa.	2,414	2,539	2,533	1.37	1.50	1.45	3,302	3,804	3,673
Ohio	2,530	2,536	2,561	1.41	1.54	1.40	3,554	3,895	3,585
Ind.	1,951	1,819	1,732	1.32	1.39	1.40	2,578	2,521	2,425
Ill.	2,866	2,633	2,527	1.35	1.48	1.45	3,881	3,894	3,664
Mich.	2,699	2,798	2,847	1.33	1.24	1.30	3,718	3,464	3,701
Wis.	4,009	4,171	4,150	1.66	1.51	1.75	6,672	6,313	7,262
Minn.	4,484	4,032	3,969	1.43	1.46	1.45	6,419	5,897	5,755
Iowa	3,514	3,296	3,379	1.54	1.62	1.60	5,411	5,342	5,406
Mo.	3,276	3,545	3,592	1.08	1.19	1.15	3,586	4,214	4,119
N.Dak.	3,002	3,193	3,121	.92	.86	1.05	2,773	2,736	3,277
S.Dak.	2,898	3,478	3,513	.79	.80	.95	2,335	2,776	3,337
Nebr.	3,791	3,959	4,036	.91	.97	1.20	3,476	3,847	4,646
Kans.	1,536	1,722	1,887	1.39	1.35	1.75	2,151	2,328	3,302
Del.	72	72	70	1.28	1.38	1.30	92	99	91
Md.	423	448	443	1.27	1.41	1.35	537	631	593
Va.	1,263	1,405	1,374	1.08	1.24	1.05	1,376	1,744	1,443
W.Va.	753	813	808	1.14	1.30	1.00	864	1,060	808
N.C.	1,178	1,233	1,221	.96	1.02	1.00	1,130	1,256	1,221
S.C.	596	502	487	.74	.90	.35	441	450	414
Ga.	1,312	1,421	1,409	.55	.52	.55	714	736	775
Fla.	114	111	116	.55	.43	.50	63	53	53
Ky.	1,591	1,827	1,771	1.19	1.41	1.50	1,937	2,583	2,656
Tenn.	1,897	1,844	1,798	1.09	1.31	1.20	2,076	2,417	2,158
Ala.	1,031	1,010	1,000	.74	.77	.73	762	780	750
Miss.	896	854	888	1.19	1.38	1.30	1,064	1,182	1,154
Ark.	1,301	1,351	1,399	1.08	1.20	1.15	1,413	1,623	1,609
La.	321	335	341	1.22	1.28	1.25	390	429	420
Okla.	1,185	1,322	1,486	1.16	1.14	1.35	1,386	1,512	1,936
Tex.	1,403	1,489	1,455	.96	.98	.95	1,348	1,454	1,382
Mont.	1,939	2,145	2,156	1.18	1.14	1.15	2,299	2,433	2,479
Idaho	1,159	1,151	1,130	2.07	2.11	2.10	2,309	2,430	2,575
Wyo.	1,055	1,054	1,033	1.14	1.14	1.20	1,202	1,206	1,240
Colo.	1,410	1,393	1,373	1.50	1.47	1.65	2,115	2,044	2,265
N.Mex.	203	223	241	2.02	2.30	2.15	410	514	518
Ariz.	253	310	289	2.24	2.39	2.25	563	740	621
Utah	577	575	575	1.99	1.94	2.10	1,149	1,118	1,208
Nev.	400	436	430	1.44	1.53	1.45	577	666	624
Wash.	937	887	862	1.90	2.04	1.95	1,780	1,811	1,661
Oreg.	1,108	1,088	1,091	1.73	1.74	1.70	1,914	1,896	1,855
Calif.	1,875	2,069	2,020	2.77	2.95	2.95	5,202	6,108	6,094
U. S.	72,373	74,352	74,331	1.30	1.56	1.39	94,490	100,860	103,162

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

as of
July 1, 1947

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	Average: 1946	harvest: 1936-45	1946	cated: 1936-45	1946	cated	1946	cated	1947
	1936-45	1947		1947					
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	473	489	479	1.04	1.05	1.05	492	513	503
N.H.	176	193	189	1.24	1.30	1.30	219	251	246
Vt.	590	627	614	1.36	1.50	1.45	804	940	890
Mass.	219	231	226	1.62	1.85	1.75	355	427	396
R.I.	17	19	20	1.45	1.50	1.50	24	28	30
Conn.	141	154	152	1.53	1.70	1.60	216	262	243
N.Y.	2,806	2,834	2,806	1.40	1.65	1.55	3,920	4,676	4,349
N.J.	123	144	144	1.36	1.60	1.50	167	230	216
Pa.	1,924	2,098	2,098	1.30	1.45	1.40	2,514	3,042	2,937
Ohio	1,771	1,994	1,994	1.28	1.45	1.30	2,267	2,891	2,592
Ind.	938	1,114	1,036	1.16	1.25	1.25	1,084	1,392	1,295
Ill.	1,252	1,497	1,377	1.26	1.35	1.35	1,594	2,021	1,859
Mich.	1,215	1,494	1,494	1.24	1.20	1.20	1,511	1,793	1,793
Wis.	2,405	3,023	2,902	1.52	1.45	1.60	3,713	4,383	4,643
Minn.	922	1,284	1,297	1.42	1.45	1.45	1,330	1,862	1,881
Iowa	1,851	2,382	2,430	1.28	1.45	1.45	2,417	3,454	3,524
Mo.	1,108	1,361	1,385	.92	1.10	1.05	1,014	1,497	1,454
N.Dak.	6	5	4	1.18	.95	1.35	7	5	5
S.Dak.	10	18	24	1.03	1.00	1.30	11	18	31
Nebr.	13	35	45	1.09	1.15	1.40	14	40	63
Kans.	40	95	120	1.16	1.20	1.30	48	114	156
Del.	34	31	30	1.25	1.40	1.30	42	43	39
Md.	290	309	303	1.18	1.35	1.25	341	417	379
Va.	444	543	532	1.12	1.35	.95	503	733	505
W.Va.	394	466	475	1.12	1.30	1.00	445	606	475
N.C.	68	89	85	1.04	1.25	1.05	72	111	89
Ga.	6	8	8	.86	.90	.90	5	7	7
Ky.	343	478	488	1.11	1.35	1.45	394	645	708
Tenn.	172	218	225	1.09	1.30	1.15	189	283	259
Ala.	5	5	5	.84	.95	.95	4	5	5
Miss.	9	14	14	1.16	1.45	1.40	10	20	20
Ark.	23	35	36	1.01	1.10	1.10	23	38	40
La.	15	26	25	1.02	1.00	1.05	16	26	26
Mont.	172	198	202	1.37	1.50	1.35	236	297	273
Idaho	121	107	102	1.34	1.25	1.35	162	134	138
Wyo.	86	80	78	1.21	1.30	1.30	104	104	101
Colo.	151	158	155	1.46	1.40	1.55	220	221	240
N.Mex.	9	15	15	1.33	1.25	1.50	12	19	22
Utah	24	25	25	1.64	1.60	1.80	39	40	45
Nev.	25	32	34	1.34	1.40	1.50	33	45	51
Wash.	192	192	186	2.12	2.15	2.10	406	413	391
Oreg.	110	117	115	1.78	1.85	1.80	197	216	207
Calif.	37	39	39	1.83	1.75	1.85	67	68	72
U.S.	20,732	24,276	24,013	1.31	1.41	1.38	27,242	34,330	33,198

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1947
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

State	ALFALFA HAY						PASTURE					
	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production		Condition July 1					
	Harvested	For-hr.	Av.	Indi.	Av.	Indi.	Av.	Indi.	Av.	Indi.		
	1936-45	1946	1947	45	1946	1947	45	1946	1947	45	1946	1947
	Thousand acres		Tons		Thousand tons		Percent					
Me.	5	4	4	1.42	1.40	1.55	7	6	6	87	89	95
N.H.	3	4	4	1.96	2.00	2.00	7	8	8	86	92	98
Vt.	20	24	24	2.09	2.10	2.30	41	50	55	83	96	98
Mass.	11	11	11	2.22	2.25	2.35	24	25	26	83	95	94
R.I.	1	1	1	2.22	2.35	2.25	2	2	2	80	94	92
Conn.	20	25	24	2.45	2.45	2.60	50	61	62	87	93	97
N.Y.	398	339	325	1.90	2.05	2.05	760	695	666	84	91	94
N.J.	66	60	50	2.13	2.10	2.25	140	126	112	77	90	89
Pa.	279	288	282	1.90	1.90	1.90	529	547	536	83	94	92
Ohio	463	420	412	1.92	2.00	1.90	892	840	783	86	95	92
Ind.	445	418	418	1.80	1.85	1.90	799	773	794	86	93	95
Ill.	494	500	495	2.18	2.40	2.35	1,086	1,200	1,163	88	92	96
Mich.	1,221	1,040	1,061	1.57	1.35	1.50	1,918	1,404	1,592	88	85	91
Wis.	1,079	820	910	2.11	1.85	2.30	2,280	1,517	2,093	89	86	91
Minn.	1,229	913	822	1.94	2.10	2.00	2,400	1,917	1,644	87	85	92
Iowa	944	702	702	2.14	2.30	2.30	2,032	1,615	1,615	90	93	99
Mo.	267	283	283	2.38	2.80	2.50	644	792	708	84	91	97
N.Dak.	148	192	156	1.30	1.25	1.40	201	240	218	79	61	95
S.Dak.	294	385	408	1.33	1.40	1.70	399	539	694	78	78	97
Nebr.	797	940	1,025	1.64	1.90	2.20	1,308	1,786	2,255	77	79	98
Kans.	653	826	950	1.81	1.90	2.30	1,209	1,569	2,185	77	76	97
Del.	5	6	6	2.17	2.20	2.10	11	13	13	76	94	84
Md.	42	50	52	1.98	2.00	2.00	84	100	104	78	90	91
Va.	59	80	90	2.01	2.30	2.00	120	184	180	79	91	80
W.Va.	41	52	51	1.96	2.10	1.75	82	109	89	83	92	81
N.C.	8	14	18	1.94	2.30	2.15	16	32	39	76	86	79
S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	73	80
Ga.	4	3	3	1.78	1.70	1.95	7	5	6	72	83	85
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	78	83	86
Ky.	189	264	264	1.94	2.20	2.25	377	581	594	30	93	96
Tenn.	86	161	169	2.08	2.45	2.35	186	394	397	72	88	89
Ala.	5	8	11	1.54	2.10	1.90	8	17	21	73	85	86
Miss.	64	53	48	2.26	2.40	2.45	145	127	118	75	88	88
Ark.	94	92	97	2.27	2.60	2.60	218	239	252	79	85	87
La.	25	19	18	2.17	2.35	2.30	53	45	41	77	85	82
Okla.	275	357	411	1.85	1.70	2.20	515	607	904	78	78	92
Tex.	110	122	126	2.43	2.90	2.70	270	354	340	77	78	81
Mont.	648	735	713	1.63	1.55	1.55	1,062	1,139	1,105	35	76	94
Idaho	800	804	788	2.44	2.50	2.45	1,950	2,010	1,931	91	90	94
Wyo.	342	359	334	1.68	1.60	1.65	576	574	551	87	93	98
Colo.	639	612	600	2.02	2.05	2.20	1,291	1,255	1,320	81	80	100
N.Mex.	126	143	150	2.65	3.00	2.80	334	429	420	69	41	70
Ariz.	186	233	224	2.53	2.70	2.40	472	629	538	78	63	64
Utah	442	408	408	2.20	2.20	2.40	972	898	979	82	76	96
Nev.	109	108	108	2.38	2.70	2.60	261	292	281	89	84	90
Wash.	300	311	302	2.42	2.60	2.50	728	809	755	88	91	88
Oreg.	281	246	241	2.57	2.60	2.60	722	640	627	88	90	91
Calif.	845	1,005	1,025	4.32	4.60	4.50	3,650	4,623	4,612	81	73	72
U. S.	14,565	14,440	14,624	2.11	2.20	2.29	30,840	31,817	33,434	82	85	91

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
July 1, 1947

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

LESPEDeza HAY

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Harvested	For	Average
	1936-45	1946	1936-45	1946	1936-45	1946	1936-45	1946	1936-45
	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Tons	Tons	Thousand tons	Thousand tons	Thousand tons	Thousand tons	Thousand tons
Ohio	1/9	9	1/1.16	1.20	1.15	1/10	11	10	
Ind.	81	85	1.02	1.15	1.05	88	98	80	
Ill.	104	90	.98	1.10	1.10	107	99	95	
Mo.	1,012	1,261	.97	1.00	1.00	1,031	1,261	1,261	
Kans.	1/64	70	1/1.09	.90	1.20	1/71	63	101	
Del.	1/11	14	1/1.09	1.15	1.10	1/12	16	18	
Md.	1/27	36	1/1.05	1.25	1.20	1/29	45	43	
Va.	381	479	1.02	1.10	1.00	396	527	441	
W. Va.	1/26	18	1/1.06	1.10	.90	1/27	20	14	
N. C.	380	488	1.07	1.15	1.10	408	561	526	
S. C.	103	241	.86	1.00	.95	92	241	234	
Ga.	109	215	.84	.85	.90	92	183	197	
Ky.	679	794	1.08	1.25	1.25	751	992	894	
Tenn.	1,172	1,166	1.04	1.20	1.10	1,231	1,399	1,219	
Ala.	112	114	.82	1.00	.90	92	114	108	
Miss.	237	344	1.14	1.40	1.30	270	482	488	
Ark.	490	747	.95	1.10	1.05	474	822	839	
La.	75	109	1.22	1.40	1.25	92	153	148	
Okla.	1/43	100	1/1.01	.95	1.10	1/45	95	154	
U.S.	5,067	6,380	1.03	1.13	1.08	5,267	7,182	6,870	

WILD HAY

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Harvested	For	Average
	1936-45	1946	1936-45	1946	1936-45	1946	1936-45	1946	1936-45
	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Tons	Tons	Thousand tons	Thousand tons	Thousand tons	Thousand tons	Thousand tons
Wis.	167	115	1.16	1.15	1.15	190	132	115	
Minn.	1,460	1,282	1.07	1.10	1.10	1,558	1,410	1,326	
Iowa	128	97	1.14	1.20	1.20	144	116	108	
Mo.	149	150	1.09	1.00	1.20	163	150	180	
N. Dak.	1,999	2,473	.82	.80	.95	1,666	1,978	2,349	
S. Dak.	2,162	2,891	.67	.70	.85	1,529	2,024	2,457	
Nebr.	2,692	2,824	.68	.65	.85	1,861	1,836	2,400	
Kans.	620	638	1.03	.75	1.20	641	478	766	
Ark.	172	210	1.02	1.10	1.05	176	231	227	
Okla.	399	428	1.03	1.00	1.20	418	428	539	
Tex.	195	182	1.03	1.05	1.00	199	191	182	
Mont.	707	790	.86	.80	.90	613	632	740	
Idaho	128	146	1.12	1.10	1.15	144	161	178	
Wyo.	453	452	.82	.85	.90	372	384	399	
Colo.	403	439	.96	.85	1.10	390	373	497	
N. Mex.	19	17	.74	1.00	.85	14	17	16	
Ariz.	4	3	.89	.70	.60	4	2	2	
Utah	81	105	1.18	1.20	1.25	96	126	131	
Nev.	238	267	1.04	1.10	1.00	248	294	259	
Wash.	44	44	1.20	1.20	1.20	53	53	53	
Oreg.	244	286	1.13	1.10	1.05	276	315	315	
Calif.	175	181	1.26	1.10	1.10	221	199	189	
22 States	12,641	14,020	.87	.82	.96	10,975	11,530	13,428	

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

as of

July 1, 1947

July 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SOYBEANS

COWPEAS

State:	Acreage grown alone for all purposes			Stocks on farms July 1		Acreage grown along for all purposes		
	Average	1946	1947	1946	1947	Average	1946	1947
	1936-45					1936-45		

	Thousand acres			Thousand bushels		Thousand acres		
N.Y.	16	10	8	8	13	--	--	--
N.J.	32	26	27	16	21	2	2	1
Pa.	79	60	51	34	34	--	--	--
Ohio	929	971	952	582	813	--	--	--
Ind.	1,347	1,482	1,571	858	760	21	7	7
Ill.	3,096	3,426	3,666	3,008	1,876	162	55	48
Mich.	132	130	98	85	77	--	--	--
Wis.	140	67	57	17	41	--	--	--
Minn.	254	657	1,018	131	427	--	--	--
Iowa	1,441	1,559	1,964	1,060	1,049	--	--	--
Mo.	553	802	914	468	574	68	28	25
N.Dak.	1/8	8	8	7	7	--	--	--
S.Dak.	1/12	21	57	4	11	--	--	--
Nebr.	26	25	40	14	10	--	--	--
Kans.	138	225	225	59	65	19	25	32
Del.	53	55	52	16	44	--	--	--
Md.	74	70	70	40	29	8	3	3
Va.	146	143	154	82	39	58	20	16
W.Va.	47	24	20	1	1	2	1	--
N.C.	354	342	363	135	114	162	62	56
S.C.	36	36	45	8	13	399	212	170
Ga.	92	63	64	1	2	354	182	171
Fla.	--	--	--	--	--	29	26	25
Ky.	171	152	144	29	86	40	14	14
Tenn.	197	186	186	14	12	109	24	26
Ala.	278	236	229	18	10	188	89	78
Miss.	329	222	255	40	42	223	82	74
Ark.	268	369	380	50	82	307	88	88
La.	102	104	110	16	12	108	50	48
Okla.	20	17	14	1	2	132	50	40
Tex.	30	6	6	--	--	533	196	200
U.S.	10,391	11,494	12,748	6,802	6,266	2,925	1,216	1,122

1/ Short-time average.

HOPS

State:	Acreage			Yield per acre		Production 1/		
	Harvested	For	Average	1946	Indi-	Average	1946	Indi-
	Average	harvest	1936-45	1946	cated	1936-45	1946	cated
	1936-45	1946	1947		1947			1947

	Acres			Pounds		Thousand pounds		
Wash.	6,960	11,600	11,800	1,823	1,700	1,890	12,685	19,720
Oreg.	19,640	20,000	19,000	874	940	920	17,180	18,800
Calif.	7,390	9,100	9,000	1,462	1,610	1,500	10,878	14,651
U.S.	33,990	40,700	39,800	1,191	1,306	1,339	40,742	53,171

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1947

July 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PEANUTS

State	Acreage for all purposes									Condition	
	Grown alone			Interplanted			Equivalent solid 2/			July 1	
	Av.			Av.			Av.			Average	
	1936-1946 1/	1947	1936-1946 1/	1947	1936-1946 1/	1947	1936-1946 1/	1947	1936-1946 1/	1947	
	45		45		45		45		45		
Thousand acres											Percent
Va.	152	152	164	--	--	--	152	152	164	80	87
N.C.	278	317	317	4	2	2	280	318	318	78	83
Tenn.	9	5	6	--	--	--	9	5	6	71	76
TOTAL	439	474	487	4	2	2	441	475	488	79	84
S.C.	33	30	24	3	2	2	35	31	25	73	77
Ga.	985	1,404	1,334	534	326	310	1,252	1,567	1,489	76	81
Fla.	222	262	272	230	116	128	337	320	336	80	78
Ala.	542	611	593	113	28	22	598	625	604	77	75
Miss.	37	21	19	4	2	2	39	22	20	73	78
TOTAL	1,818	2,328	2,242	884	474	464	2,261	2,565	2,474	77	79
Ark.	54	17	15	2	2	2	56	18	16	71	73
La.	31	11	10	3	1	1	32	11	10	72	77
Okl.	146	239	282	4	10	12	148	244	288	70	74
Texas	582	840	823	20	24	24	591	852	835	71	75
N.Mex.	3/7	7	14	--	--	--	3/7	7	14	--	85
TOTAL	817	1,112	1,144	29	37	39	832	1,132	1,163	71	75
U. S.	3,075	3,916	3,873	917	513	505	3,533	4,172	4,125	76	78
1/ Revised. 2/ Acres grown alone plus one-half the interplanted acres.											
3/ Short-time average.											

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage harvested 1/						Yield per acre						Production	
	Average			Average			Average			Average			1946 2/	
	1936-45			1936-45			1936-45			1936-45			1946 2/	
	Thousand acres			Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds				
Virginia	148	150	1,148	1,275	169,692	191,250								
North Carolina	262	295	1,168	925	304,772	272,875								
Tennessee	9	5	722	850	6,322	4,250								
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	419	450	1,151	1,041	480,986	468,375								
South Carolina	26	26	622	650	15,831	16,900								
Georgia	803	1,070	708	670	561,373	716,900								
Florida	90	95	639	480	57,460	45,600								
Alabama	388	472	698	550	269,178	259,600								
Mississippi	26	15	401	350	10,584	5,250								
Total (S.E. area)	1,333	1,678	693	622	914,426	1,043,250								
Arkansas	22	9	368	375	7,882	3,375								
Louisiana	12	4	356	280	4,118	1,120								
Oklahoma	109	221	452	530	49,150	117,130								
Texas	484	767	446	515	211,538	395,005								
New Mexico	3/7	7	3/1,031	1,025	3/6,836	7,175								
Total (S.W. area)	631	1,008	445	520	277,473	523,305								
United States	2,383	3,136	719	649	1,672,885	2,036,430								
1/ Equivalent solid acreage. 2/ Revised. 3/ Short-time average.														

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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TOBACCO

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested			Average			Average		
	For			Indi-			Indi-		
	Average:	1946	harvest:	1936-45	1946	cated:	Average:	1946	cated
	1936-45		1947			1947	1936-45		1947
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	5,670	6,800	7,400	1,527	1,517	1,552	8,640	10,314	11,485
Conn.	16,100	18,200	19,100	1,337	1,342	1,421	21,488	24,431	27,138
N. Y.	880	800	1,000	1,342	1,350	1,300	1,187	1,080	1,300
Pa.	31,480	37,900	39,400	1,423	1,560	1,590	44,826	59,124	62,652
Ohio	25,230	19,800	18,900	995	1,064	1,058	24,934	21,060	19,995
Ind.	10,120	10,500	10,000	997	1,296	1,196	10,155	13,610	11,960
Wis.	20,840	28,300	24,300	1,447	1,475	1,421	30,158	41,735	34,520
Minn.	540	700	600	1,170	1,250	1,200	638	875	720
Mo.	5,750	6,600	5,600	988	1,125	900	5,746	7,425	5,040
Kans.	310	300	300	932	1,150	1,000	288	345	300
Md.	38,200	45,000	43,200	740	900	800	28,499	40,500	34,560
Va.	127,950	147,900	147,500	910	1,209	1,076	115,744	178,821	158,742
W. Va.	3,020	3,200	2,800	891	1,070	1,100	2,684	3,424	3,080
N. C.	630,800	811,800	821,000	961	1,142	1,072	607,802	927,425	880,235
S. C.	103,900	145,000	144,000	981	1,185	1,000	102,534	171,825	144,000
Ga.	85,180	105,800	110,800	946	1,045	1,100	80,436	110,537	121,915
Fla.	19,110	23,500	25,300	890	947	976	16,780	22,251	24,690
Ky.	356,560	415,200	370,100	941	1,218	1,135	337,468	505,885	420,162
Tenn.	109,480	132,000	121,300	985	1,295	1,138	107,937	170,975	138,100
Ala.	1/ 378	400	400	1/ 809	720	800	1/ 300	288	320
La.	400	300	600	442	500	400	174	150	240
U. S.	1,591,860	1,960,000	1,913,600	971	1,180	1,098	1,548,389	2,312,080	2,101,154
1/ Short-time average.									

POPCORN 1/

State	Acreage			Harvested			For		
	Planted			Average			harvest		
	For			1936-45			1947		
	Average:	1946	1947	Average:	1946		Average:	1946	1947
	1936-45			1936-45			1936-45		
	Acres			Acres			Acres		
Ohio	10,960	15,000	5,200	10,910	14,100		4,900		
Ind.	11,950	19,100	11,500	11,930	19,100		11,500		
Ill.	12,320	20,000	16,000	12,030	19,800		15,800		
Mich.	3,170	2,100	600	2,940	2,000		500		
Iowa	38,480	46,000	25,000	35,370	45,000		22,000		
Mo.	2/ 7,756	15,000	10,000	2/ 7,300	15,000		10,000		
Nebr.	7,270	13,000	4,000	6,150	13,000		4,000		
Kans.	4,770	5,900	2,600	3,514	5,200		2,400		
Ky.	4,180	10,100	4,500	4,130	10,100		4,500		
Okla.	2/ 15,800	14,000	6,000	2/ 13,600	13,000		6,000		
Tex.	8,360	5,000	3,000	7,565	5,000		3,000		
Calif.	2,125	2,000	1,800	2,085	2,000		1,800		
U. S.	118,465	167,200	90,200	109,994	163,300		86,400		

1/ In principal commercial producing States.

2/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D.C.

July 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Acres		For harvest 1947	Yield per acre		Production			
		Harvested			Average		1946		1947	
		Average 1936-45	1946		1936-45	1946	1936-45	1946	1936-45	1947
CLASS 1, FIRE-CURED:										
Virginia	11	95,650	116,000	118,000	885	1,190	1,075	84,224	138,040	126,850
North Carolina	11	244,500	311,000	317,000	891	1,120	1,075	218,714	348,320	340,775
Total Old Belt	11	340,150	427,000	435,000	889	1,139	1,075	302,938	486,360	467,625
Total Eastern N.C. Belt	12	307,800	395,000	399,000	1,000	1,150	1,090	307,988	454,250	434,910
North Carolina	13	70,050	96,000	95,000	1,013	1,150	940	71,274	110,400	89,300
South Carolina	13	103,900	145,000	144,000	981	1,185	1,000	102,534	171,825	144,000
Total South Carolina Belt	13	173,950	241,000	239,000	994	1,171	976	173,809	282,225	233,300
Georgia	14	84,200	105,000	110,000	945	1,045	1,100	79,450	109,725	121,000
Florida	14	15,960	20,400	22,000	858	940	950	13,508	19,176	20,900
Alabama	14	1/ 278	400	400	1/798	720	800	1/ 219	288	320
Total Ga., Fla. Belt	14	100,410	125,800	132,400	931	1,027	1,074	93,155	129,189	142,220
Total All Fire-Cured Types	11-14	922,310	1,188,300	1,205,400	950	1,137	1,060	877,891	1,352,024	1,278,055
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED										
Total Virginia Belt	21	18,250	15,600	15,600	848	1,100	900	15,294	17,160	14,040
Kentucky	22	17,520	15,000	15,000	882	1,150	1,050	15,030	17,250	15,750
Tennessee	22	35,730	39,000	39,000	928	1,200	1,050	32,375	46,800	40,950
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	53,250	54,000	54,000	913	1,186	1,050	47,405	64,050	56,700
Kentucky	23	18,590	20,000	21,000	893	1,150	1,050	16,053	23,000	22,050
Tennessee	23	4,820	4,700	4,300	914	1,050	1,000	4,254	4,935	4,300
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	23,410	24,700	25,300	889	1,131	1,042	20,307	27,935	26,350
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	870	200	200	876	1,050	1,050	716	210	210
Total All Fire-Cured Types	21-24	95,780	94,500	95,100	895	1,157	1,023	83,722	109,355	97,300
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:										
3A Light Air-cured										
Ohio	31	13,980	14,300	12,900	937	1,040	1,050	13,221	14,872	13,545
Indiana	31	9,800	10,300	9,800	999	1,300	1,200	9,873	13,390	11,760
Missouri	31	5,750	6,600	5,600	988	1,125	900	5,746	7,425	5,040
Kansas	31	310	300	300	932	1,150	1,000	288	345	300
Virginia	31	11,010	12,500	11,100	1,216	1,575	1,375	13,600	19,688	15,262
West Virginia	31	3,020	3,200	2,800	891	1,070	1,100	2,684	3,424	3,080
North Carolina	31	8,450	9,800	10,000	1,124	1,475	1,525	9,825	14,455	15,250
Kentucky	31	286,600	349,000	304,000	948	1,225	1,150	274,828	427,525	349,600
Tennessee	31	64,750	83,000	73,000	1,020	1,360	1,200	67,254	112,880	87,600
Total Burley Belt	31	403,760	489,000	429,500	971	1,256	1,167	397,392	614,004	501,437
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	38,200	45,000	43,200	740	900	800	28,499	40,500	34,560
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	441,960	534,000	472,700	952	1,235	1,134	425,891	654,504	535,997

July 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 10, 1947
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TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage		Yield per acre		Average		Production	
		Harvested	For harvest	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1936-45	1946
		1936-45	1947						
3B Dark Air-cured									
Indiana	35	320	200	908	1,100	1,000	282	220	200
Kentucky	35	16,470	17,500	950	1,240	1,100	15,657	21,700	18,040
Tennessee	35	4,180	5,300	962	1,200	1,050	4,054	6,360	5,250
Total One Ticker	35	20,970	23,000	950	1,230	1,088	19,993	28,280	23,450
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	16,510	13,500	928	1,200	1,075	15,184	16,200	14,512
Total Va. Sun-cured Belt	37	3,040	3,800	864	1,035	925	2,626	3,933	2,590
Total all Dark Air-cured	35-37	40,520	40,300	935	1,201	1,071	37,803	48,413	40,592
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:									
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	31,190	37,300	1,422	1,560	1,590	44,358	58,188	61,692
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	11,250	5,500	1,064	1,125	1,075	11,712	6,188	6,450
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	2,42,710	42,800	2,1,318	1,504	1,521	2,56,363	64,376	68,142
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:									
Massachusetts	51	100	100	1,572	1,520	1,670	157	152	167
Connecticut	51	7,660	8,600	1,561	1,570	1,680	11,931	13,502	14,952
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	7,760	8,700	1,561	1,569	1,680	12,088	13,654	15,119
Massachusetts	52	4,510	5,100	1,649	1,660	1,730	7,430	8,466	9,342
Connecticut	52	2,540	2,500	1,581	1,560	1,680	4,006	3,900	4,536
Total Conn. Valley Havana									
Seed	52	7,050	7,600	1,623	1,627	1,713	11,436	12,366	13,878
New York	53	880	800	1,342	1,350	1,300	1,187	1,080	1,300
Pennsylvania	53	290	600	1,563	1,560	1,600	469	936	960
Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,170	1,400	1,400	1,440	1,412	1,655	2,016	2,260
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	11,150	14,300	1,436	1,450	1,450	15,970	20,735	14,500
Wisconsin	55	9,690	14,000	1,458	1,500	1,400	14,188	21,000	20,020
Minnesota	55	540	700	1,170	1,250	1,200	638	875	720
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	10,230	14,700	1,443	1,488	1,392	14,826	21,875	20,740
Georgia	56	170	100	932	1,050	1,100	166	105	110
Florida	56	410	100	976	1,050	1,100	428	105	110
Total Ga.-Fla. Sun-grown	56	580	200	964	1,050	1,100	595	210	220
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	37,940	45,900	1,495	1,511	1,523	56,571	70,856	66,717
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:									
Massachusetts	61	1,060	1,600	998	1,060	1,040	1,053	1,696	1,976
Connecticut	61	5,900	7,100	940	990	1,020	5,551	7,029	7,650
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown									
Georgia	61	6,960	8,700	948	1,003	1,024	6,603	8,725	9,626
Florida	62	690	700	1,003	1,010	1,150	692	707	805
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	2,590	3,200	1,035	990	1,150	2,678	2,970	3,680
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	3,280	3,900	1,029	994	1,150	3,370	3,677	4,485
Total All Cigar Types	61-62	10,240	13,300	974	1,000	1,061	9,973	12,402	14,111
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:									
Louisiana Perique	72	400	600	442	500	400	174	150	240
United States	All	1,591,860	1,960,000	971	1,180	1,199	1,548,389	2,312,080	2,510,154

1/ Short-time average, 2/ Includes type 45 through 1939.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
July 1, 1947

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SUGAR BEETS

Acreage				Yield per acre			Production		
State	Harvested	For	For	Average	Indi-	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Indi-
	Average:	harvest:	1946	1936-45	1946	cated	1936-45	1946	cated
	1936-45	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1947
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	32	26	21	8.7	9.0	6.5	291	234	136
Mich.	92	95	71	8.6	8.6	6.0	803	814	426
Nebr.	64	60	73	12.5	13.8	11.5	805	825	840
Mont.	71	73	78	11.8	12.2	11.5	839	891	897
Idaho	59	76	105	14.2	16.8	16.5	846	1,274	1,732
Wyo.	41	36	39	11.8	11.7	11.5	489	421	448
Colo.	147	153	168	12.9	12.5	14.0	1,887	1,920	2,352
Utah	42	41	44	13.4	13.9	15.0	553	568	660
Calif. 1/	129	122	154	15.2	17.0	17.5	1,939	2,079	2,695
Other States	104	120	138	11.1	12.8	12.3	1,164	1,536	1,702
U.S.	781	802	891	12.3	13.2	13.3	9,617	10,562	11,888

1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall).

1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall).

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

Acreage			Yield of cane per acre:			Production			
State	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Indi-	
	Average: 1946	harvest: 1946	1936-45	1946	cated	1936-45	1946	cated	
	1936-45	1947	1936-45	1947	1947	1936-45	1947	1947	
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	267.2	275	283	19.6	17.9	19.5	5,238	4,923	5,518
Fla.	25.5	32.8	37.0	32.0	32.7	32.0	811	1,074	1,184
Total	292.7	307.8	320.0	20.6	19.5	20.9	6,049	5,997	6,702

SUGARCANE FOR SIRUP

SORGO FOR SIRUP

Acreage				Acreage			
State	Harvested		For	State	Harvested		For
	Average	1946	harvest		Average	1946	harvest
	1936-45		1947		1936-45		1947
Thousand acres				Thousand acres			
				Ind.	2	2	2
S.C.	4	3	3	Ill.	2	3	3
				Wis.	1	1	1
Ga.	30	23	22	Iowa.	3	3	3
				Mo.	9	7	7
Fla.	11	11	12	Kans.	2	2	2
				Va.	3	3	3
Ala.	25	18	19	W.Va.	2	2	2
				N.C.	12	15	14
Miss.	22	20	20	S.C.	11	10	9
				Ga.	20	13	16
La.	28	43	40	Ky.	14	16	18
				Tenn.	19	19	17
Tex.	5	2	2	Ala.	32	29	32
				Miss.	24	20	25
				Ark.	20	20	20
				La.	3	2	2
				Okla.	5	4	4
				Tex.	14	8	7
U.S.	126	120	118	U.S.	198	179	187

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average			Indicated
	1936-45	1945	1946	1947

Eastern States:	Thousand bushels			
North Atlantic:				
Maine	643	149	767	1,072
New Hampshire	730	175	456	811
Vermont	601	144	424	835
Massachusetts	2,495	465	2,000	2,633
Rhode Island	238	68	129	207
Connecticut	1,314	467	1,111	1,212
New York	14,700	2,160	3/16,116	15,300
New Jersey	2,887	1,575	2,970	2,160
Pennsylvania	7,853	2,375	8,568	6,032
Total North Atlantic	31,460	7,578	31,541	30,262
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	897	258	682	246
Maryland	1,727	702	1,872	670
Virginia	10,196	3,800	3/12,975	4,509
West Virginia	4,125	1,998	5,075	2,186
North Carolina	1,011	194	1,248	912
Total South Atlantic	17,956	6,952	21,852	8,523
Total Eastern States	49,417	14,530	53,393	38,785
Central States:				
North Central:				
Ohio	4,379	780	2,350	3,038
Indiana	1,399	730	1,174	1,508
Illinois	2,908	2,332	3,573	4,028
Michigan	7,132	1,250	7,560	6,840
Wisconsin	647	316	996	977
Minnesota	189	117	65	288
Iowa	201	58	124	103
Missouri	1,263	882	1,230	1,649
Nebraska	233	39	68	90
Kansas	638	324	514	765
Total North Central	18,989	6,828	17,654	19,286
South Central:				
Kentucky	274	220	278	292
Tennessee	337	405	378	324
Arkansas	616	269	677	766
Total South Central	1,227	894	1,333	1,382
Total Central States	20,216	7,722	18,987	20,668
Western States:				
Montana	281	241	50	234
Idaho	2,447	2,299	3/1,233	2,125
Colorado	1,598	1,275	3/1,100	1,592
New Mexico	710	500	955	546
Utah	470	486	3/364	536
Washington	26,955	26,530	32,710	33,852
Oregon	2,988	2,645	2,970	2,936
California	7,814	10,568	7,648	9,900
Total Western States	43,264	44,544	47,030	51,721
Total 35 States	112,896	66,796	119,410	111,174

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1946, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): Virginia, 100. 3/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized due to abnormal cullage (1,000 bu.): New York, 227; Virginia, 100; Idaho, 20; Colorado, 20; Utah, 40.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1947

July 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

		PEACHES	
		Production 1/	
State	Average	1945	1946
	1936-45		Indicated
			1947
- T h o u s a n d - b u s h e l s -			
N.H.	15	6	5
Mass.	56	42	70
R.I.	17	9	15
Conn.	130	120	154
N.Y.	1,332	1,335	1,682
N.J.	1,276	1,269	1,776
Pa.	1,809	1,616	2,226
Ohio	836	954	553
Ind.	334	626	519
Ill.	1,367	2,168	1,529
Mich.	2,998	5,100	5,100
Iowa	68	78	76
Mo.	575	1,026	1,098
Nebr.	15	24	27
Kans.	62	81	154
Del.	406	207	408
Md.	505	411	646
Va.	1,282	667	2,640
W.Va.	466	380	583
N.C.	1,971	2,172	3,160
S.C.	2,695	6,300	5,994
Ga.	5,033	7,395	5,628
Fla.	87	96	96
Ky.	653	972	672
Tenn.	1,036	1,596	540
Ala.	1,435	2,000	1,250
Miss.	875	1,134	868
Ark.	2,040	2,518	2,479
La.	298	320	293
Okla.	406	734	598
Tex.	1,628	2,336	1,856
Idaho	254	382	285
Colo.	1,752	2,372	1,985
N.Mex.	150	235	360
Ariz.	58	22	98
Utah	636	870	700
Nev.	5	5	5
Wash.	1,997	2,522	2,700
Oreg.	505	612	729
Calif., all	25,877	30,836	37,086
Clingstone 2/	15,872	19,418	23,085
Freestone	10,005	11,418	14,001
U.S.	62,936	81,548	86,643

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Mainly for canning.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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PEARS				
Production 1/				
State :	Average :	1945 :	1946 :	Indicated :
:	1936-45 :	:	:	1947 :
Thousand bushels				
Maine	7	1	7	10
N.H.	8	1	8	12
Vt.	3	2/	1	5
Mass.	52	15	44	78
R.I.	6	3	6	5
Conn.	58	24	42	50
N.Y.	975	238	693	944
N.J.	46	22	23	21
Pa.	430	130	345	305
Ohio	386	192	135	240
Ind.	198	159	142	168
Ill.	427	354	270	412
Mich.	976	140	696	600
Iowa	91	58	81	70
Mo.	260	222	148	216
Nebr.	21	12	27	27
Kans.	100	94	90	116
Del.	6	3	3	2
Md.	56	33	25	36
Va.	328	61	353	252
W.Va.	90	18	104	48
N.C.	298	233	299	307
S.C.	132	157	126	130
Ga.	380	454	396	412
Fla.	153	186	207	184
Ky.	188	163	115	143
Tenn.	230	240	120	193
Ala.	306	416	343	301
Miss.	354	351	347	365
Ark.	166	204	195	204
La.	183	228	235	240
Okla.	141	203	157	203
Tex.	389	407	407	429
Idaho	60	59	64	68
Colo.	192	282	87	224
N.Mex.	45	46	48	28
Ariz.	10	5	9	7
Utah	151	223	115	195
Nev.	4	4	6	3
Wash., All	6,780	7,770	8,890	8,204
Bartlett	4,905	5,800	6,750	6,080
Other	1,876	1,970	2,140	2,124
Oreg., All	4,074	5,372	6,120	5,459
Bartlett	1,700	2,250	2,335	2,066
Other	2,374	3,122	3,785	3,393
Calif., All	10,751	14,209	12,918	12,793
Bartlett	9,421	12,292	11,168	11,126
Other	1,329	1,917	1,750	1,667
U.S.	29,510	33,042	34,447	33,709

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Production less than 1,000 bushels.

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GRAPES

State	Production 1/				Indicated
	Average	1945	1946	1947	
	1936-45				
		Tons			
Mass.	335	200	300	350	
R.I.	175	2/	2/	100	
Conn.	960	300	600	600	
N.Y.	53,350	31,300	64,500	63,200	
N.J.	2,270	900	2,400	2,200	
Pa.	15,820	6,000	19,500	17,800	
Ohio	18,360	5,100	12,500	16,500	
Ind.	2,610	1,300	1,900	2,500	
Ill.	3,810	2,800	2,300	3,400	
Mich.	34,180	13,500	31,000	40,300	
Wis.	480	450	600	600	
Iowa	3,020	3,000	2,700	2,700	
Mo.	5,800	3,800	3,100	4,100	
Nebr.	1,370	1,300	600	900	
Kans.	2,290	2,300	1,600	2,200	
Del.	1,155	350	800	400	
Md.	335	100	300	300	
Va.	1,810	400	2,200	1,900	
W.Va.	1,235	300	1,800	900	
N.C.	5,480	2,900	5,100	5,600	
S.C.	1,210	1,100	1,100	1,100	
Ga.	1,820	2,300	2,200	2,700	
Fla.	515	350	350	350	
Ky.	1,850	1,000	1,700	1,600	
Tenn.	2,250	1,900	2,100	2,500	
Ala.	1,440	1,900	1,700	1,900	
Ark.	8,170	5,200	10,800	12,000	
Okla.	2,210	1,200	1,700	1,600	
Tex.	1,890	1,300	1,400	1,200	
Idaho	460	350	400	350	
Colo.	510	600	150	600	
N.Mex.	1,190	1,600	1,300	1,200	
Ariz.	950	1,000	1,000	1,200	
Utah	880	1,100	800	1,200	
Wash.	11,810	19,500	19,400	22,300	
Oreg.	1,920	1,700	1,600	1,700	
Calif., All.	2,385,000	2,663,000	2,918,000	2,936,000	
Wine varieties	553,900	619,000	684,000	639,000	
Table varieties	451,600	512,000	630,000	605,000	
Raisin varieties	1,379,500	1,532,000	1,604,000	1,692,000	
Raisins 3/	254,950	241,000	183,000		
Not dried	359,700	568,000	872,000		
U.S.	2,578,920	2,781,400	3,112,500	3,156,050	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1945, the production estimate for California includes 12,000 tons (fresh weight) of raisin varieties lost on the drying trays because of rain damage. 2/ Production less than 100 tons. 3/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

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CHERRIES

State	Sweet varieties			Sour varieties			All varieties		
	Production 1/			Production 1/			Production 1/		
	Average	1946	Indi-	Average	1946	Indi-	Average	1946	Indi-
	1938-45	1947	cated	1938-45	1947	cated	1936-45	1947	cated
	Tons			Tons			Tons		
N.Y.	2,162	1,400	1,900	17,475	15,500	15,400	19,215	16,900	17,300
Pa.	1,625	700	800	5,825	4,600	4,300	7,280	5,300	5,100
Ohio	550	200	320	2,854	2,100	2,120	3,367	2,300	2,440
Mich.	2,912	4,500	4,000	31,500	60,500	44,800	35,400	65,000	48,800
Wis.	--	--	--	9,788	20,000	12,500	9,130	20,000	12,500
5 Eastern States	7,249	6,800	7,020	67,442	102,700	79,120	74,392	109,500	86,140
Mont.	171	700	880	314	60	440	435	760	1,320
Idaho	2,030	3,520	2,380	582	490	680	2,439	4,010	3,060
Colo.	419	250	460	3,432	3,200	3,600	3,501	3,450	4,060
Utah	3,175	3,900	2,800	2,075	3,600	3,200	4,790	7,500	6,000
Wash.	24,300	32,200	30,500	5,488	4,300	4,200	27,360	36,500	34,700
Oreg.	19,488	31,000	11,600	2,269	2,900	1,600	20,480	33,900	13,200
Calif.	26,625	34,000	29,000	--	--	--	25,760	34,000	29,000
7 Western States	76,208	105,570	77,620	14,160	14,550	13,720	84,765	120,120	91,340
12 States	83,458	112,370	84,640	81,601	117,250	92,840	159,157	229,620	177,480

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition July 1			Production 1/		
	Average	1946	1947	Average	1946	Indicated
	1936-45			1936-45		1947
FIGS:	Percent			Tons		
California						
Dried)						
Not dried)	82	84	84	2/30,440	2/36,600	
				15,030	13,000	
OLIVES:						
California	58	49	50	43,300	46,000	
ALMONDS:						
California	--	--	--	17,470	37,800	29,700
WALNUTS:						
California	--	--	--	56,490	61,000	60,000
Oregon	--	--	--	4,960	8,900	8,200
2 States	--	--	--	61,450	69,900	68,200
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	--	--	--	3,694	7,300	7,800
Washington	--	--	--	616	1,150	1,300
2 States	--	--	--	4,310	8,450	9,100
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	59	46	54	2,473	1,600	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dry basis.

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP AND STATE	Production 1/					Condition July 1 (new crop) 1/		
	Average	1944	1945	Indicated	Average	1946	1947	
	1935-44			1946	1936-45			
ORANGES:		Thousand boxes				Percent		
California, all	45,412	60,500	44,010	53,700	77	81	75	
Navels and Misc. 2/	17,882	22,100	17,680	19,700	77	80	71	
Valencias	27,530	38,400	26,330	34,000	77	81	77	
Florida, all	29,640	42,800	49,800	52,700	69	79	66	
Early and Midseason	16,545	21,700	25,400	29,500	3/ 67	82	66	
Valencias	13,095	21,100	24,400	23,200	3/ 66	77	65	
Texas, all 2/	2,539	4,400	4,800	5,000	75	79	76	
Early and Midseason	1,477	2,600	2,880	3,150	--	79	76	
Valencias	1,062	1,800	1,920	1,850	--	78	75	
Arizona, all 2/	600	1,150	1,210	1,200	71	77	61	
Navels and Misc.	284	550	570	600	--	75	55	
Valencias	316	600	640	600	--	79	67	
Louisiana, all 2/	279	360	320	410	73	86	75	
5 States 4/	78,470	109,210	100,150	113,010	74	80	71	
Total Early & Midseason 5/	36,466	47,310	46,860	53,360	--	--	--	
Total Valencias	42,004	61,900	53,290	59,650	--	--	--	
TANGERINES:								
Florida	2,980	6,400	4,200	6,400	58	70	59	
ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES								
5 States 4/	81,450	113,210	104,350	117,810	--	--	--	
GRAPEFRUIT:								
Florida, all	20,780	22,300	32,000	6/ 30,000	60	64	65	
Seedless	7,840	8,400	14,000	14,000	3/ 63	69	66	
Other	12,940	13,900	18,000	16,000	3/ 57	60	63	
Texas, all	13,999	22,300	24,000	24,000	67	68	72	
Arizona, all	2,801	3,750	4,100	4,100	71	73	76	
California, all	2,503	3,830	3,350	3,310	76	79	78	
Desert Valleys	1,104	1,530	1,220	1,310	3/ 80	83	73	
Other	1,399	2,300	2,130	2,000	3/ 80	76	81	
4 States 4/	40,083	52,180	63,450	61,410	64	67	69	
LEMONS:								
California 4/	11,520	12,550	14,450	14,100	74	77	78	
LIMES:								
Florida 4/	116	250	200	170	68	53	68	
July 1 forecast of 1947 crop Florida limes.				200	--	--	--	

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. 2/Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/Short-time average. 4/Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for Calif. grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., Calif. lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 5/ In Calif., and Ariz., Navels and miscellaneous. 6/ Production includes the following quantities not harvested on account of economic conditions: Fla., Tangerines, 1944 -- 150,000 boxes; 1946 -- 800,000 boxes; Grapefruit, 1946 3,000,000 boxes.

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/					Indicated 1947
	Average	1944	1945	1946		
	1936-45					
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	
APRICOTS:						
			Fresh Basis			
California	210,500	324,000	159,000	306,000	176,000	
Washington	16,070	23,100	22,500	27,300	28,000	
Utah	4,945	4,700	10,000	5,400	5,800	
3 States	231,515	351,800	191,500	338,700	209,800	
PLUMS:						
Michigan	4,080	4,500	1,600	6,000	4,300	
California	71,500	92,000	71,000	100,000	84,000	
PRUNES:						
Idaho	18,460	23,300	28,200	22,400	32,600	
Washington, all	24,140	25,800	26,000	29,100	27,100	
Eastern Washington	15,200	19,500	19,600	19,800	21,600	
Western Washington	8,940	6,300	6,400	9,300	5,500	
Oregon, all	87,980	60,400	2/92,100	101,100	38,700	
Eastern Oregon	14,210	14,400	20,100	18,100	18,700	
Western Oregon	73,770	46,000	2/72,000	83,000	20,000	
			Dry Basis 3/			

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1944, 1945, and 1946, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1944 - Plums, California, 2,000; Prunes, Western Oregon, 3,300; 1945 - Apricots, Utah, 550; Plums, California, 1,000; Prunes, Western Oregon, 9,700; 1946 - Prunes, Western Oregon, 4,200.

2/ Includes 2,000 tons harvested but not utilized due to abnormal cullage.

3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

FLAXSEED

State	Acreage		Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Indi-	
	:1936-45:	:1946:	:1936-45:	:1947:	:1936-45:	:1946:	:1947:	
	Thousand acres				Bushels	Thousand bushels		
Ohio	--	--	5	--	8.0	--	--	40
Ill.	1/9	1	4	1/12.7	14.0	1/124	14	44
Mich.	8	7	7	7.9	9.0	59	63	52
Wis.	8	6	15	10.6	12.5	85	75	165
Minn.	1,090	886	1,426	9.3	10.5	10,370	9,303	14,260
Iowa	138	35	70	11.2	15.0	1,647	525	910
Mo.	9	6	7	5.9	6.5	51	39	42
N. Dak.	802	762	1,448	6.1	7.0	5,602	5,334	11,584
S. Dak.	247	344	564	7.9	10.0	2,176	3,440	5,640
Nebr.	3	1	--	1/7.7	9.0	25	9	--
Kans.	130	116	116	6.5	7.0	892	812	696
Okla.	18	3	10	7.0	8.0	110	24	75
Tex.	1/30	76	81	1/8.6	7.3	1/249	555	729
Mont.	174	70	154	5.7	7.0	1,155	490	1,001
Idaho	3	--	3	1/9.0	--	31	--	27
Wyo.	1	1	2	1/4.7	5.0	3	5	9
Ariz.	1/15	14	19	1/22.6	24.0	1/350	336	418
Wash.	3	--	3	1/10.4	--	32	--	36
Oreg.	3	--	7	1/10.8	--	32	--	84
Calif.	133	102	122	17.0	19.0	2,267	1,938	2,562
U. S.	2,807	2,430	4,063	8.5	9.4	25,030	22,962	38,374

1/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

as of

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POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	Harvested	For	Indi-	Indi-	Indi-	Indi-
	Average:	harvest:	Average:	cated:	Average:	cated
	1936-45:	1946	1947	1936-45:	1946:	1947

Thousand acres

Bushels

Thousand bushels

SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:

Maine	170	219	186	278	355	280	47,572	77,745	52,080
New York, L.I.	56	72	62	226	330	275	12,616	23,760	17,050
New York, Upstate	145	99	81	110	190	120	15,760	18,810	9,720
Pennsylvania	168	127	110	120	158	130	20,184	20,066	14,300
3 Eastern	539	517	439	178.2	271.5	212.2	96,133	140,381	93,150
Michigan	208	149	125	101	123	105	20,976	18,327	13,125
Wisconsin	179	113	96	82	105	90	14,593	11,865	8,640
Minnesota	218	151	133	87	110	95	18,839	16,610	12,635
North Dakota	145	148	139	105	120	125	15,616	17,760	17,375
South Dakota	30	29	23	68	98	85	2,107	2,842	1,255
5 Central	780	590	516	93.1	114.2	104.1	72,131	67,404	53,730
Nebraska	76	67	56	128	175	170	9,657	11,725	9,520
Montana	16	16	17	108	130	125	1,798	2,080	2,125
Idaho	143	168	134	229	245	240	32,797	41,160	32,160
Wyoming	15.9	13.5	13.5	132	185	150	2,011	2,498	2,025
Colorado	82	86	73	182	230	220	14,871	19,780	16,060
Utah	14.5	15.0	14.0	167	185	190	2,419	2,775	2,660
Nevada	2.6	3.2	2.3	179	210	200	467	672	460
Washington	39	44	32	209	230	240	8,120	10,120	7,680
Oregon	40	52	41	211	250	240	8,620	13,000	9,840
California 1/	36	40	35	292	345	350	10,574	13,800	12,250
10 Western	465.4	504.7	417.8	195.6	235.0	226.9	91,334	117,610	94,780
TOTAL 18	1,784.8	1,611.7	1,372.8	145.6	201.9	176.0	259,598	325,395	241,660

OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:

New Hampshire	7.8	6.1	5.3	152	190	145	1,192	1,159	768
Vermont	12.8	8.7	7.2	132	160	115	1,694	1,392	828
Massachusetts	18.8	21.2	18.2	146	165	150	2,749	3,498	2,730
Rhode Island	5.1	8.1	6.8	192	215	190	981	1,742	1,292
Connecticut	17.2	18.3	16.3	177	230	200	3,043	4,209	3,260
West Virginia	32	27	25	92	110	105	2,935	2,970	2,625
Ohio	91	54	45	105	140	90	9,539	7,560	4,050
Indiana	46	2/28	26	108	2/160	135	4,946	2/4,480	3,510
Illinois	34	18	16	82	98	85	2,754	1,764	1,360
Iowa	50	24	20	92	120	95	4,524	2,880	1,900
New Mexico	3.9	4.0	3.6	78	85	90	306	340	324
TOTAL 11 OTHER LATE	318.2	217.4	189.4	109.8	147.2	119.6	34,663	31,994	22,647

29 LATE STATES	2,103.0	1,829.1	1,562.2	140.4	195.4	169.2	294,261	357,389	264,307
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INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:

New Jersey	59	68	60	170	207	185	9,938	14,076	11,100
Delaware	4.2	3.4	2.9	84	104	100	356	354	290
Maryland	21.6	17.0	14.4	103	132	116	2,246	2,244	1,670
Virginia 3/	76	68	62	114	157	112	8,706	10,676	6,944
Kentucky	43	37	33	82	108	105	3,540	3,996	3,465
Missouri	40	27	21	98	128	99	3,910	3,456	2,079
Kansas	25	16	14	87	102	110	2,200	1,632	1,540
Arizona	2.9	6.8	6.0	172	270	300	588	1,836	1,800
TOTAL 8	272.0	243.2	213.3	116.1	157.4	135.4	31,533	38,270	28,888
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	2,375.1	2,072.3	1,775.5	137.6	190.9	165.1	325,794	395,659	293,195

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1947

July 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP AND STATE	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For							
	Average:	harvest:	Average:			cated:	Average:		cated
	1936-45:	1946	1947	1936-45:	1946	1947:	1936-45:	1946	1947
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		

EARLY POTATO STATES:

North Carolina 3/	85	80	73	100	151	116	8,453	12,080	8,468
South Carolina	24	24	22	105	154	115	2,541	3,696	2,530
Georgia	23	23	20	62	83	80	1,450	1,909	1,600
Florida	31.6	39.3	27.4	126	159	114	3,973	6,249	3,124
Tennessee	42	37	31	75	92	87	3,121	3,404	2,697
Alabama	48	46	38	89	101	88	4,288	4,646	3,344
Mississippi	24	27	20	65	80	73	1,576	2,160	1,460
Arkansas	42	37	30	77	89	87	3,226	3,293	2,610
Louisiana	45	40	31	61	57	54	2,725	2,280	1,674
Oklahoma	28	20	16	68	75	72	1,948	1,500	1,152
Texas	52	53	44	76	111	100	4,009	5,883	4,400
California 1/	41	81	62	315	410	410	13,016	33,210	25,420
TOTAL 12	406.7	507.3	414.4	103.0	158.3	141.1	50,327	80,310	58,472
TOTAL U. S.	2,861.8	2,579.6	2,189.9	131.6	184.5	160.6	376,122	475,969	351,674

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States. 2/ Revised. 3/ For 1946, estimates include 125,000 bushels from 455 acres in Virginia and 1,379,000 bushels from 4,470 acres in North Carolina unharvested but purchased by Government under price support program.

SWEET POTATOES

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For							
	Average:	harvest:	Average:			cated	Average:		cated
	1936-45:	1946	1947	1936-45:	1946	1947	1936-45:	1946	1947
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N. J.	16	16	16	132	170	130	2,062	2,720	2,080
Ind.	2.4	1.4	1.4	98	115	110	227	161	154
Ill.	3.4	2.6	2.2	87	80	85	295	208	187
Iowa	2.2	1.5	1.8	94	110	105	207	165	189
Mo.	8	7	7	90	110	95	728	770	665
Kans.	2.7	2.1	2.5	106	95	120	282	200	300
Del.	2.6	1.0	1.0	120	140	120	319	140	120
Md.	8.5	9.7	9.2	148	175	160	1,254	1,698	1,472
Va.	32	26	28	113	125	120	3,566	3,250	3,360
N. C.	78	64	70	102	120	110	7,847	7,680	7,700
S. C.	58	58	54	88	105	100	5,165	6,090	5,400
Ga.	98	78	82	73	90	85	7,180	7,020	6,970
Fla.	18	16	17	66	68	72	1,182	1,088	1,224
Ky.	16	13	12	82	86	88	1,360	1,118	1,056
Tenn.	42	30	27	93	105	100	3,886	3,150	2,700
Ala.	76	65	64	77	85	85	5,885	5,525	5,440
Miss.	66	56	55	88	92	95	5,801	5,152	5,225
Ark.	26	19	18	78	82	90	1,969	1,558	1,620
La.	102	120	97	81	90	90	8,267	10,800	8,730
Okla.	10	8	7	64	65	75	658	520	525
Tex.	59	73	62	82	90	90	4,828	6,570	5,580
Calif.	11	12	12	109	102	100	1,232	1,224	1,200
U. S.	737.7	679.3	646.1	87.2	98.3	95.8	64,200	66,807	61,897

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

as of
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CROP REPORTING BOARD

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3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Indi-	Indi-	
	Average:	harvest:	1936-45:	1946:	cated:	1936-45:	1946:	cated	
	1936-45:	1946	1947	1936-45:	1947	1936-45:	1946:	1947	
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	8	5	6	1,010	980	800	81	49	48
New York	133	119	131	887	1,200	850	1,189	1,428	1,114
Michigan	530	519	529	839	740	700	4,404	3,841	3,703
Minnesota	4	3	2	526	500	570	22	15	11
Total N.E.	680	646	668	845	826	730	5,724	5,333	4,876
North Dakota	--	1	1	--	600	650	--	6	6
Nebraska	33	62	65	1,364	1,600	1,400	454	992	910
Montana	24	23	27	1,226	1,400	1,200	276	322	324
Wyoming	68	90	110	1,266	1,450	1,200	864	1,305	1,320
Idaho	122	126	150	1,534	1,700	1,600	1,871	2,142	2,400
Washington	3	4	4	3/1,082	1,075	1,250	28	43	50
Total N.W.	252	306	357	1,400	1,572	1,403	3,512	4,810	5,010
Colorado	308	249	301	539	650	620	1,676	1,618	1,866
New Mexico	208	114	130	321	270	350	694	308	455
Arizona	13	13	16	455	900	500	58	117	80
Utah	6	6	7	644	400	500	35	24	35
Total S.W.	536	382	454	455	541	537	2,467	2,067	2,436
Calif. Lima	161	149	152	1,354	1,342	1,350	2,187	2,000	2,052
Calif. Other	204	134	161	1,178	1,184	1,100	2,423	1,587	1,771
Total Calif.	365	283	313	1,258	1,267	1,221	4,610	3,587	3,823
United States	1,833	1,617	1,792	889	977	901	16,312	15,797	16,145

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).3/ Short-time average.

MUNG BEANS

State	Acreage				Harvested				For
	Planted	Planted	Planted	Planted	Harvested	Harvested	Harvested	Harvested	
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1944	1945	1946	1947	
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1944	1945	1946	1947	

Thousand acres

Oklahoma	75	169	110	55	55	110	70	40
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

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July 10, 1947

July 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Average 1936-45	July 1 1945	1946	1947
Pounds				
Me.	18.1	19.9	20.3	21.5
N.H.	17.8	19.4	18.3	20.2
Vt.	19.4	21.3	21.0	21.9
Mass.	19.6	20.3	21.5	20.7
Conn.	19.7	20.6	19.4	19.4
N.Y.	22.5	24.5	23.4	25.6
N.J.	21.5	22.9	22.7	24.0
Pa.	20.4	21.7	21.5	22.8
N. Atl.	20.89	22.24	21.92	23.00
Ohio	19.1	20.3	20.1	20.9
Ind.	17.7	19.6	19.3	20.6
Ill.	18.1	19.9	18.8	20.7
Mich.	21.8	23.4	23.3	24.4
Wis.	22.7	24.6	24.3	25.1
E.N. Cent.	20.55	22.14	21.99	23.09
Minn.	20.5	21.6	21.7	22.3
Iowa	18.4	20.4	20.6	21.7
Mo.	13.0	14.3	15.2	16.2
N. Dak.	18.8	19.0	18.4	21.1
S. Dak.	16.5	16.7	17.2	17.9
Nebr.	17.2	17.4	19.5	19.7
Kans.	15.3	16.1	16.0	18.4
W.N. Cent.	17.36	18.29	18.57	19.87
Md.	16.9	18.0	18.9	20.7
Va.	13.8	15.5	16.5	16.1
W. Va.	14.6	16.3	16.0	16.0
N.C.	13.6	13.9	14.3	14.9
S.C.	11.5	11.6	12.1	12.8
Ga.	9.7	9.6	9.6	10.1
S. Atl.	13.16	14.01	15.03	14.86
Ky.	14.1	14.9	14.9	16.3
Tenn.	12.3	13.5	14.2	14.6
Ala.	9.5	9.6	10.8	10.9
Miss.	8.5	9.2	9.1	10.1
Ark.	10.3	10.3	10.3	11.3
Okla.	12.7	12.3	12.4	13.0
Tex.	10.3	9.5	10.0	10.1
S. Cent.	11.01	11.21	11.65	12.12
Mont.	19.5	20.1	19.8	19.2
Idaho	21.8	23.1	22.1	23.2
Wyo.	18.2	19.6	19.6	22.1
Colo.	18.0	18.2	18.6	19.9
Utah	18.7	20.0	22.0	22.0
Wash.	22.6	23.4	23.6	23.5
Oreg.	21.0	20.9	22.4	22.5
Calif.	20.9	22.5	21.5	21.6
West.	20.13	21.12	21.35	21.83
U.S.	17.25	18.25	18.44	19.35

1/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

JUNE EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during June		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced			
					During June : Jan. to June, incl.			
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	1,500	1,680	1,635	1,674	25	28	208	197
N.H.	1,411	1,807	1,602	1,536	23	28	199	195
Vt.	726	656	1,935	1,848	14	12	100	86
Mass.	3,435	4,038	1,707	1,662	59	67	500	461
R.I.	399	454	1,710	1,641	7	7	55	52
Conn.	2,000	2,622	1,557	1,644	31	43	272	280
N.Y.	10,749	10,222	1,731	1,734	186	177	1,290	1,197
N.J.	5,287	7,231	1,641	1,668	87	121	683	789
Pa.	14,892	15,638	1,611	1,677	240	262	1,762	1,732
N. Atl.	40,399	44,348	1,663	1,680	672	745	5,069	4,939
Ohio	14,034	13,743	1,686	1,716	237	236	1,522	1,469
Ind.	10,660	11,855	1,686	1,710	180	203	1,247	1,304
Ill.	15,825	16,452	1,554	1,593	246	262	1,682	1,651
Mich.	9,636	9,208	1,647	1,692	159	156	1,009	935
Wis.	13,406	13,501	1,671	1,671	224	226	1,415	1,403
E. N. Cent.	63,561	64,739	1,646	1,673	1,046	1,083	6,875	6,762
Minn.	22,604	21,411	1,686	1,740	381	373	2,481	2,371
Iowa	25,850	25,525	1,602	1,680	414	429	2,763	2,678
Mo.	16,712	16,442	1,584	1,644	265	270	1,780	1,738
N. Dak.	4,050	3,806	1,608	1,656	65	63	372	354
S. Dak.	6,770	6,672	1,614	1,698	109	113	671	695
Nebr.	10,766	11,217	1,638	1,686	176	189	1,223	1,221
Kans.	12,416	11,796	1,584	1,674	197	197	1,341	1,326
W. N. Cent.	92,168	96,369	1,620	1,687	1,607	1,634	10,631	10,382
Del.	800	754	1,563	1,542	13	12	86	75
Md.	2,986	2,973	1,530	1,632	46	49	304	300
Va.	7,058	7,070	1,476	1,530	104	108	711	726
W. Va.	2,808	2,944	1,644	1,680	46	49	300	293
N. C.	7,175	7,208	1,314	1,380	98	99	620	631
S. C.	2,921	2,716	1,200	1,215	35	33	226	206
Ga.	5,397	5,508	1,170	1,170	63	64	391	382
Fla.	1,658	1,656	1,302	1,368	22	23	147	132
S. Atl.	30,803	30,829	1,386	1,417	427	437	2,735	2,752
Ky.	7,390	7,076	1,422	1,521	105	108	770	747
Tenn.	7,424	7,033	1,326	1,407	98	99	659	632
Ala.	5,190	5,182	1,248	1,257	65	65	414	392
Miss.	5,512	5,028	1,056	1,149	58	58	353	334
Ark.	5,937	4,921	1,263	1,314	75	65	448	390
La.	3,140	2,806	1,038	1,125	33	32	218	190
Okla.	8,390	7,920	1,470	1,584	123	125	865	818
Tex.	22,486	19,352	1,332	1,461	300	283	2,002	1,811
S. Cent.	65,462	59,318	1,309	1,408	857	835	5,734	5,314
Mont.	1,414	1,323	1,614	1,686	23	22	140	133
Idaho	1,472	1,625	1,704	1,680	25	27	173	180
Wyo.	563	597	1,662	1,674	9	10	57	61
Colo.	2,778	2,408	1,620	1,638	45	39	289	242
N. Mex.	781	848	1,413	1,560	11	13	80	81
Ariz.	432	484	1,440	1,374	6	7	42	46
Utah	2,462	2,439	1,704	1,665	42	41	251	247
Nev.	242	238	1,593	1,725	4	4	25	24
Wash.	3,754	3,582	1,719	1,722	65	62	449	406
Oreg.	2,427	2,285	1,641	1,713	40	39	293	277
Calif.	13,230	12,442	1,560	1,638	206	204	1,397	1,331
West.	22,555	28,271	1,611	1,655	476	468	3,196	3,028
U. S.	328,255	324,374	1,546	1,604	5,085	5,202	34,290	32,228

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